H. FRIEDMAN. Grand Sale of First-Class Fancy Goods ESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'ctoo and White Granite Crockery gham and Yellow Ware.

18 O'CLOCK CASES Fancy Goods & Toys et from Europe.

TOAD TIME TABLE ID DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Leave. | Arrive.

BLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD.

TON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO,

CWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Leave. Arrive. \* 7:55 a m \* 7:45 p m

du Chien & 10:10 a m 4:00 p m 5:00 pm \*10:45 am OIS CENTRAL BAILBOAD. Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-st. near Cla

\* 8:30 a m \* 6:20 p m \$ 9:10 p m \$ 6:30 a m 8 8:30 a m \* 6:20 p m \$ 9:10 p m \$ 6:30 a m 8 8:30 a m \* 6:20 p m \$ 9:10 p m \$ 6:30 a m

GAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD. • 7:00 a m • 8:55 a m • 9:00 a m • 7:40 p m • 4:00 p m • 10:30 a m • 5:15 p m § 8:00 a m • 9:00 p m • 26:45 a m FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, rom Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-offices, 83 Clark-st. Paimor House, Grand Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive. | Leave. | Arrive.

RG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. | Leave. | Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE of Lake st. and foot of To Leave. | Arrive.

ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD, er of Van Buren and Sherman sts. Ticket ce, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAD.

PING Use the Stylographic Pen-Neat, clean, and always ready. See it at TIO LASSID-St. beamont. T. L. HALLWORTE.

Call for Proposals for Oil. OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD. WASHINGD. C., Oct. 18, 1878. — Scaled proposals will be received that the office until 12 ofclock M. on Wednesday, and the specific proposals grounder, 1878, for supplying two the state of the builted States Service, according to specification bearing date as above, copies as section as the last on application to the Light-House from the last of the Light-House Inspector at Staten and Mark Tork.

Rear-Admiral U. S. N., Chairma Leave. | Arrive. Fiorida Express .... \$ 7:30 p m \$ 7:15 a m

7:00 pm

FOR SALE. A NEWSPAPER BARGAIN.

The best piece of Newspaper Property in North Misarr, the Hanafhal "Judly and Weekly Courier," can
be sharpful and Weekly Courier," can
be sharpful and the "Courier" is Republican in polia, it the Office of the City of Hannibal,—a
of radicoad centre of is, 000 inhabitants,—and is the
cet, and he shalphade in this section. Weekly
shilled in isomethic of its of the "Courier" has
read constantly-increasing business, and would
be in the market a snything less than a fancy price
for insufficiency of working capital. Man with
an En,000 to \$4,000 clush wancer. None other need
ty\_Address FUBLISHER COURIER, Hannibal, No.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1878.

GREENBACKS FOR PARCY BACKS. **FANCY BACKS.** FANCY BACKS

VOLUME XXXIX.

AEN

nd, White, and many

DESIGNS in PANCY Our lines of

equaled in VARIETY APRICES. We offer good rise Undershirts and

gers at 50c, 75c, and \$1 Good Cotton Flannel

Brunswick Underwear

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago. 69 & 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

FOR SALE.

FORSALE

NEWSPAPER

**POLDING MACHINES** 

ap. Address
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago.

TO RENT.

STORE TO RENT

No. 108 CLARK-ST.

Store in first-class order. Apply

CHARLES GOODMAN,

Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT.

Store and Basement,

38 LaSalle-st.,

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Having purchased the advertising business of the late on dwalker & Northup, we hereby solicit the containes of the patronage so long and generously better than PIERCE & MULLER.

BEST SET, \$8.

Warranted
FINEST AND BEST FILLINGS
Une-third usual rates.
DRS. McCHESNEY,
Cor. Clark and liandoiph-sta.

DENTISTRY.

FINANCIAL.

Government Bonds, Cook County Orders, City Serips and Vouchers,

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

National Line of Steamships.

SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM

New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.

Calls passes from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Texts at reduced rates. Steerage, \$38. Drafts on Frest Brisin stelland. For salings as further information apply to F. E. LAESON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

INMAN LINE.

Beamsnip "City of Richmond" will sail from Flort for Liverpool, &c., &c., Saturday, Nov. 9, at Jp.m. Cabus passage, \$100, 800, and \$60; steerage. Steepers of this line carry no live stock any kind. Company of the Steepers of the Steepers

ORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

To steamen of this Company Will sail every Satur-y from Bremen Pice, foot of Third-st., Hoboken, sate of Panage Prom New Tork to Southampton, layre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second in 500 gold; steerage, \$500 currency. For freigh OELRICH'S & CO.. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

PROPOSALS.

Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

sood location, and well adapted for mercantile

408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

rs at 75c, all sizes. To

GREENBACKS WE SHOW TO-DAY A SPLENDID LINE OF

**FANCY BACK, UNLINED** 

Several hundred more making, coming in every day. Our stock of Overcoats changed twice since Sept. 1. BAD STORE TO FIND OLD, UNPASHIONABLE GOODS. Come and find new, nice, stylish, nobby, fashionable clothes made to give you such satisfaction that you will always come. Don't take a line of Norfolk and y weight, 60 per cent i, at 62 each; all sizes; marily sold at from \$8 you will always come. Don't take any chances. Why should you when the sleepless spirits of the Clothing Trade offer you everything in reason for your custom for life?

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Champion and Unsurpassable Tailor-Clothiers for Man-kind, Big or Little,

ALSO KNOWN AS THE Boston Square-Dealing Clothing House, Cor. Clark & Madison-sts.

BRANCH, 532 Milwankee-av., corner Rucker-st. BRANCH, 238-240-242 Blue Island-av., cor. Twelfth-st. OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE.

OYSTERS. We have disposed of all but two four hand-feeding folders. They re in perfect order, and will be

THE

Has not materially interfered, and business of the Chicago Branch CO., as they have been able to sup-ICEST GOODS, from vario Eastern markets, and now offer to the trade generally, a full supply of Oysters and at prices to com-pete with any house in the busi-

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between W. S. walker and Charles W. Northup, proprietors of the Chicago Advertising Bureau, is this day dissolved by usual consent. Any accounts due and owing the firm may be paid to either said Walker or Northup, or to lock Muller, who is hereby authorized to coilect and wait for the same.

The inte business of Walker & Northup having been rechand by Henry A. Pierce and Louis Muller, the metalgrad hespeak for them the favorable consideration of Chickgo advertisers.

W. S. WALKER,

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1878. CHAS. W. NORTHUP. M. E. LUDINGTON & CO.. MANAGERS.

198 SOUTH WATER-ST. CUTTERS AND TAILORS.

TO CUSTOM **CUTTERS** 

In addition to our present excellent force of Cutters and Tailors, we desire to engage, AT ONCE, two competent Custom Cutters and ten good Custom Coat Tailors.

POPULAR TAILORING HOUSE, 179-181-183 Clark-st.,

CORNER MONROE. STARCE.

**ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch** 

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemi-Is absolutely odorless, and Chemically Pure.

It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands.

It is packed in Pound Parcels.

Full Weight guaranteed.

It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the Globe.

It is Sold universally in America

It is Sold universally in America by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches
Twenty Million Pounds.

ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, CINCINNATI.

Erlenbrecher's World-Farmous Corn-Storch for Pool
PAVOR & KNAUSS.

Sole Northwestern Agents. Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED. THAT SELLS ITSELF when the agent show it is the book to handle. Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms is the most rapid continuously-selling book in existence, and hence is the TO-MORROW.

The Bright Dawn of Victory Purpling the Politic-

Harangue by Kearney in Boston Common Last Night

Outrageous Bombast by This Ignorant God of Thugs' Idolatry.

The Assembled "Pistols" Resolve to "Drizzle Blood on the Capitol,"

The Indications in Illinois Everywhere Flattering in the Extreme.

Communistic Currency a Mockery and a Jest in Wisconsin.

A Fair View of the Condition of Things in Louisiana.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTABURG.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PITTABURG, Pa., Nov. 3.—Within the past few avs the political situation has become badly nixed, and at this writing it is difficult to tell what the result will be in this county. Kirk. what the result will be in this county. Ark, National, will push Errett, Republican, very hard for Congress, owing to the personal unpopularity of the latter. Errett will, however, probably make a landing by a small majority. In the Allegheny District, Col. Bayne, Republican, is making a strong fight for re-election. When quite a young man he wrote a pamphlet against the Catholics, which is now being used with ont is James Watson, National, formerly ublican, who will poll a very heavy vote.

from the Republican State Committee and other sources lead your correspondent to the conclusion that Hoyt, Republican, for Governor House of L. W. COUNSELMAN & will have a plurality of at least 15,000. The rest of the State ticket may run a little less.
On Congress the Republicans expect to hold ply their customers with the their own at least. The Nationals claim one in the Luzerne District, which they will probably torchlight procession for to-morrow night, to wind up with speaking in almost every available place in the city. Notices have been posted warning repeaters that they will be hung if GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8.—The excitement n this city, in view of Tuesday's election, is inase. A collision of Federal and State author city Court ruled yesterday that the only test of the validity of the receipt is that it shall be signed by the proper officer. This Court is composed of one Republican and one Democrat, both of whom are indorsed by both parties for re-election. The opinion is authorized by the attorney for the Republican party, who have issued instructions to the election officers to reject all voters applying on receipts which do not bear their names; and, when the voter will not swear that he paid his tax personally. they recommend that voters thus rejected be turned over to the United States Marshals for violation of the 125th section of the act of Congress of July, 1839. The Court said, in its opinion, that "the contemplated wholesale re-

jection of tax-receipts IS A CRIME revolutionary in character and more ingenious but not less dangerous to our institutions than armed treason. The election officers, who den to any citizen a fair investigation into the facts surrounding each case, and an honest determination of each, will do so at their peril." Under this view of the law, District-Attorney Hagert, a Democrat, issues a circular to-night notifying election officers that, if they obey the instructions of the Republican attorneys, they will be prosecuted in the State

THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE also issue a circular enforcing the view of their attorneys, in which it is said that "the whole attorneys, in which it is said that "the whole number of receipts issued this year is 69,871. Of these, 52.248 were paid for by the Republican Committee; 8,116 were paid by the Democratic Committee, and 9,207 were paid personally by voters at the tax-office and to various ward collectors. The receiver of taxes has returned to the City Treasury the net amount of \$27,822.40 on this account. They add: "The Democratic party

HAS FLOODED THE CITY

amount of \$27,822.40 on this account. They add: "The Democratic party MAS FLOODED THE CITY with faise and forged tax-receipts, which the election officers should promptly reject. The person so offering to vote on them should at once be arrested and taken before the United States District-Attorney." Confidence in ability to carry the State is expressed at both Republican and Democratic head-quarters. The Democrats estimate their majority at 17,000, after a careful canvass of all the counties, and the Republicans, after a similar canvass, claim the State by 27,000. It s generally conceded that the result will turn on Philadelphia, where the Democrats allow their opponents a majority of less than 1,200.

WASHINGTON. THE NEWS AS COLLECTED THERE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The whole talk mong Democrats here indicates a general purose to contest all elections to the next Hou where any foundation whatever can be concocted upon which to base it. Some of the prominent men in the party are understood to be urging a contest in the First Ohio District, on the ground of interference by United States Supervisors of Election, and there is sufficient talk on this question to indicate a purpose on the part of many Democrats to induce a majority, upon the organization of the next House, to boldly sustain a sweeping objection to placing upon the rolls the names of all Republicans who may be elected and districts where prominent use is

SENATOR GORDON AND THE CIPHERS.

regard to the matter may by the friends of Senator promptly rise to a personal assembling of the Service ion with the cour lication of the New him out as the person in nith Weed was telegraph-rival of Col. Pelton at 00 for the purchase of the sea him in a position which speedy request from him ands of the Senate. The the resolution covering

the idea of complicity be-d himself in the attempt ase the Electoral vote of TO LOSE NEW YORK. Democrats in town are look-ly for the land of the lection of the

In order to give set returns from the State ticket in Pennsylvania, the Republican Committee of that State have arranged to have the general State and indicate tickets counted first, and these results the graphed to the country. Following this, the vate of legislative candidates will be complete.

dates will be complete.

JUDON KELLEY.

The intest news from Judge Kelley's district in Philadelphis in passession of Republicans here indicates his election, but by a greatly reduced majority, owing to his indorsement of soft-money vagaries.

A PRIOGERY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—Gorham, Secretary of the Republican Courressional Committee, states that the recently-published circular to the effect that the Committee deem it humilisting, and equaled only by open treason, for any Republican to support the National Greenback party, is a forger.

LISTEN TO THIS.

LISTEN TO THIS.

RESOLUTIONS SHOWING THAT THIS COUNTRY IS ENTIRELY TOO FREE.

Special Directs to The Pribme.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3.—The prospects for the defeat of Butler were never better than they are to-night. A Republican cauvass of all but thirty-seven towns, two cities, and fourteen wards of Boston gives the following result: Taibot, 100,097; Butler, 62,310; Abbott, 16,020; Miner, 3,285; doubtful 17,640. This makes a total of 198,951 votes, and gives Taibot, a plurality of 38,387, and a clear majority over all of 2,443. But the prespect is that the vote of the State will be 50,000 larger than this. Taibot's plurality is not likely to go below these figures, and may considerably exceed them. It is thought Butler himself sees the fight has gone against him, but he is still making a hard fight. He spoke once in Fall River and twice in New Bedford Saturday, and Monday he will speak in Marblehead and Sa-lem, and has engaged Faneuii Hall and Tre-mont Temple here. A torchlight demonstra-tion in his favor will follow his speeches here.

tion in his favor will follow his speeches here.

DENNIS KEARNEY
was paid vesterday a second check for \$500 by
Butler's campaign agest. He is still making
his inflammatory speeches, and some trouble is
expected at the polis on Tuesday. Last night
he addressed the polis on the common, when the following resolutions

Were adopted:

Resolved. That we, the workingmen of Massachusetts, representing the great majority of the
people, determined to protect liberty and the
rights of man though we shall wade knee-deep in
blood. do organize ourselves, into an army of the
people for mutual protection and defense.

Resolved. That any manufacturer, capitalist, or
minion of the money power who attempts to influence his empioyee or those under him to youe.

Resolved. That any manufacturer, capitalist, or minion of the money power who aitempts to influence his employes or those under him to vote against Gen. Butler shall be suspended by the neck until he is dead.

Resolved. The hour has come when extreme measures must be resorted to, and that, as the majority of the voters of the State are known to be in favor of the election as Governor of the friend of the people. Gen. Butler, if our candidate is defeated, we, the workingmen of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts, knowing that he can only be defeated by unlawful means, shall then unfurthered flag of revolution, kill and destroy the minions of capital, and free the people from tyranny, as the fathers did in 1776.

Resolved. That we now organize into a police-force to protect the ballot-box and the rights of our fellow men, and that we stand ready on election day to take the life of any man—be he United .tates Supervisor or other officer—who attempts to debsr voters from exercising the right of suffrage.

Resolved. That, as we, the workingmen, are in the majority, we shall install our candidate despite the frauds attempted by one nemies, though the streets run with blood, and hell itself boil over, and, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we matually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Afterwards Kearney swore in the crowd as reacted politomen, and neverty overs our present.

our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Afterwards Kearney swore in the crowd as special policemen, and nearly every one present was crazy enough to hold up his hand. The oath was: "I solemnly swear before Almighty God that, on the coming election-day, I will risk my life to perpetuate the freedom of the ballot-box." He repeated his performance in South Besten to day, and swore in Nill more.

HENDRICKS AT CARBONDALE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Nov. 2.-Josh Allen's friends say there were 5,000 people here to-day, but your correspondent, who is used to esti crowds, puts the number at 3,000. And it was a big crowd for this region. Gov. Hendricks had been largely and enthusiastically advertised, by placard and waver, the former announcing him as "the Vice-President elect." He arrived at 12 noon, and, after a hurried dinner, took Josh Allen's arm and headed a brass-band procession to the west part of town. The band played that familiar air, "The Sweet By-and-By," and as its inspiring strain smote upon the ear of "the Vice-P. elect," it was noticeable that his left foot reached out emphatically like a recruit's who had been on fatigue duty for breaking step.

The meeting was in a grove. A high wind prevailed, and with difficulty Mr. Hendricks made himself heard by all. His speech was The meeting was in a grove. A high wind prevailed, and with difficulty Mr. Hendricks made himself heard by all. His speech was about the same as he delivered during the late campaign in Indians. Only in places, and boistered up by that victory, he was more positive than in his usual manner. He declared that the bonds were payable in gold or paper, a new departure for him, and a surprise to Josh Allen, who has all along declared that the bonds were payable in gold or Hendricks' speech, however, was his bitter criticism of the National party,—"a party," be said, "without a record and without a future." In gxplaining why the Nationals could not accomplishing anything by woting for their own men, Mr. Hendricks said: "A half loaf was better than none; I, myself, have gone to the poils and voted for De la Matyr, a National; because the Democrats had no candidate; and they had elected De la Matyr, a National; because the Democrats had no candidate; and they had elected De la Matyr, a National; because the Democrats, hational. I might," said be, "have voted for a straight Democrat, then buttoned up my coat and gone away from the polls, proclaiming myself a hell of a fellow, but nevertheless I would have been a fool." This, so singularly out of the Governor's usual way, brought down the crowd and made the Nationals wince.

The speech was eloquently delivered, carefully atustied, and far from being a soft-money speech.

Tom Casey, John Oberly, Jim Washburn, and Tom Halliday were the only leading Democrats present. Sam Marshall, Bill Green, George Wall, Fout Albright, Wasley Sloan, and all the leading Democrats of this oar of Illinois, although invited and expected, were notably absent. The campaign is over, and the brain of the party now propose to return to their first love and on the conditions of the party now propose to return to the first leaders, and cast their ballots in favor of the loading Democrats of this oar of Illinois, although invited and expected, were notably absent. The campaign is over, and the feeding

fully studied, and far from being a soft-money speech.

Tom Casey, John Oberly, Jim Washburn, and Tom Halliday were the only leading Democrats present. Sam Marshail, Bill Green, George Wall, Font Albright, Wesley Sloan, and all the leading Democrats of this part of Illinois, although invited and expected, were notably absent. The campaign is over, and the brains of the party now propose to return to the old Jacksonian-Benton doctrine of houses money.

After Hendricks had talked an hour and a quarter John Oberly was introduced as "the future Governor of Illinois." John is a news-

Daper man, a yellow-fever refugee, and, of course, made a good speech.

DECATUR.

DECATUR.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 2.—There was a large and enthusiastic rally of the Republicans in the Tabernacie this afternoon. The Champaign Glee Club was present, as was also Hendershott, the Drummer-Boy of the Rappahannock. Gen. J. H. Moore acted as Chairman, and introduced Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, who was dured Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, who was a large and the second control of the Republican in the Tabernacie this afternoon. The Champaign Glee Club was present, as was also Hendershott, the Drummer-Boy of the Rappahannock. Gen. J. H. Moore acted as Chairman, and introduced Gen. Ben Harrison, of Indiana, who was a large and the present the second control of the second currency, but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The and Dyeart, the two Republican trees are left deny now that they ever were in favor of an irredeemable currency, but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The self-second currency, but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The data distribution of the Republican in the Tabernacie this afternoon. The Champaign Glee Club was present. The two Republican trees are left deny now that they ever were in favor of an irredeemable currency, but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The data distribution of the decay now that they ever were in favor of an irredeemable currency, but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The self-second currency but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The self-second currency, but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The self-second currency but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The self-second currency, but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The self-second currency but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The self-second currency, but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The second currency but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The second currency but simply for more greenbacks and no banks. The second currency but simply for Special Dispatch so The Tribuna.

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The speaker then showed by a comparison of

affairs, and this they did by constantly cryins hard times.

The speaker then showed by a comparison of the present state of affairs with the condition of things while the country was under Democratic rule, that all classes of the community are much better off now than theu. The fallact

of things while the country was under Democratic rule, that all classes of the community are much better off now than then. The fallacy of those who thought the country enjoyed genuine prosperity for the first four years after the War, when labor and produce were at enormously high prices, was demonstrated by showing that a dollar now will buy as much in the line of family supplies as 35 would buy then. People who prate about hard times in this country should take a look at the laboring classes in the Kingdoms of Europe, it would serve to content them with their lot.

The dishonesty of Democratic politicians who are now advocating flat money was shown up in a most effective manner. Ou the question of flat money the speaker spoke at length, and by numerous unanswerable arguments showed its utter worthlessness.

The General occupied about two hours, and delivered one of the most eloquent and effective political speeches ever given in this city.

MLEAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 3.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson, the candidate of the Democrats and Greenbackers for Congress, is to speak in the Obera-House at Bloomington Monday night. He states, in his announcement, that he will answer his adversaries and define his positions on the financial and other issues. A great deal of curiosity exists as to what he will say, inasmuch as he has not yet given the people of the district any assurance of his position on the finances and other leading issues, but has dealt in evasion and non-committal verbiage. Saturday the Chairman of the Republican central Committee made a proposition to pay half the expenses of the meeting if Stevenson would consent to a joint discussion with Judge Tipton, the Republican candidate, which was refused. It was then proposed to give Stevenson ample time, and Tipton but one hour, Stevenson also opening and closing the speeches. This was also declined, as well as propositions to let Tipnon speak but thirty minutes. Monday night will be memorable in politics. The Thi MONTICELLO.

party is again manifested.

\*\*MONTICELLO.\*\*

\*\*MONTICELLO

that our folks determined upon another rally, and to-day was the date fixed upon. The second raily occurred to-night, and the Opera-Hall was crowded as it has never been before. Extra seats filled every aisle. Every inch of standing-room was occupied, and from 200 to 300 went away unable to gain admittance. It was in every respect one of the most successful political meetings ever held in our city, and amounted to almost an ovation to Messrs. Scroggs and Mathews, who were the speakers, proving to them that this community does not approve nor countenance such treatment as our Democratic editor has endeavored to give them. The speeches were earnest, eloquent, and effective, eliciting round after round of enthusiastic applause. In the discussion of political affairs and the conduct of the campaign, matters were considered of recent date, the speakers having in their previous speeches discussed the general issues. We are not only satisfied but delighted with the result of to-night's meeting. Put Platt County down for 200 Republican majority.

QUINCY. Rit., Nov. 3.—Public interest here in the result of the election next Tuesday is centered ehiefly upon the legislative and county tickets. The Republicans will all vote the Republican State ticket, but, upon local and personal considerations, a considerable number will vote for Gen. Singleton, the Democratic candidate for Congress. Many Democrats, particularly in the southern part of the district, were dissatisfied with Singleton's nommation, and will refuse to vote for him. Pogue, the Prohibition-Greenback candidate, will also take from Singleton quite a proportion of Democratic votes, but, as Singleton has in the district an average Democratic majority of 5,000 to draw upon, there is no doubt of his election. Demmitt, the Republican candidate, has made no canvass, and as there is no probability of his election, Singleton will get Republican votes in Quiney, where he now resides, and in Brown County, where he now resides, and in Brown County, where he formerly resided

GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 3.—The campaign which

Republican.

AURORA.

Special Dispeta to The Tribuna.

AURORA, Hl., Nov. 2.—A promised speech from John M. Palmer drew a good audience to the City-Hall this evening, but, being a Democratic promise, there was but little surprise at its non-fulfillment.

James Herrington, Representative in the Legislature, explained that be voted for Charles B. Lawrence for United States Senator to prevent, as he said, the election of "a yaller dog" to a seat once occupied by Judge Douglas, and said that the Republicans could have elected Lawrence by his aid if they had opportunely left Logan.

He said that he was authorized to announce that Senator David Davis would stump Illinois for either Thurnan or Hendricks, should one of them receive the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Gen Stiles of Chiesen tellowed and said to

of them receive the second of the second of

the Republican party.

ETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Nov. 3.—The Hon. S. M.

Etter. Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois, has just sent to a leading official in this county an official ietter, inclosing printed alips having his name on one side and mucilage on the other, and giving directions to the said official to see that these slips are carefully pasted on every ticket not containing his name. Doubtless similar letters have been sent to every Democratic county in the State. Judges of elections and every Republican should be on the sharp lookout for these votes, every one of which is illegal. The whole Democratic party will be astonished at such duplicity on the part of their candidate.

candidate.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3.—The Republican committees in all parts of the State must be on their guard to prevent Slade's name from being scratched. It is learned here to-day that Etter has been shipping thousands of posters to his agents in all the remote districts, in the hope of saving himself. Well-informed Republicans here to-night predict, and offer to bet, that Smith's majority will be at least 25,000, and that the Republicans will have a majority of from 10 to 25 on joint-ballot in the Legislature at the worst, with a probability of more. The indications are that the Republicans will elect both Gross and Jayne as Representatives in this strong Democratic County.

strong Democratic County.

BUSHNELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUSHNELL, ill., Nov. 2.—Col. Clarke Carr, of Galesburg, addressed one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign in this city tonight. Friday night, at Macomb, he was greeted by a crowded Opera-House, and the verdict in both places is that the Colonel's eloquence and logic has been of great benefit to the interest of the Republican party. The Tenth Discrict will retain Col, Marsh in Congress by an increased majority.

ALTON.

ALTON.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna
ALTON, Ill., Nov. 2.—The campaign in this county, which has been very hotly contested, has about closed, and the prospects are that the Republicans will elect their entire ticket. There are three tickets in the field,—Republican, Democratic, and Greenback,—and, as the Greenback ticket will draw largely from the Danocracy, the Republicans feel certain of earrying the election.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON. Special Dispatch to The Tribune parts of the State are of a highly-encouraging branches of the Legislature. Hard-money Dem-ocrats all over the State are supporting not only Republican candidates for the Legislature, but also candidates for Congress. Leading politicians publican victory as this fail. The canvass in with vigor by the Republicans, in a manly, open way, while the Democrats have resorted to their still-hunt system. The little game that Davis, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, undertook to play on Sauk County did not pan undertook to play on Sauk County did not pan out very well. A trade was made with certain Greenoackers and Democrats, whereby Tenny, the Greenback candidate, was to be sold out, and Davis' name printed in the Greenback tekets, to be voted by the Greenbackers, in consideration that the Democrats were to vote for the Greenback county ticket. Tenny heard of this, and put on his war-paint and started for Sauk County, unsetting this mice little scheme to put Davis away ahead in that county. He reports that the sell-out has reacted on its instigators, and that he will get the full Greenback vote. To accomplish this arrangement, Davis assured the Greenbackers that he was a better one than Tenny, and in full accord with them. His efforts to ride two horses successfully in this instance was a miscrable failure. Davis is trying to secure the old Granger vote, on the ground that he voted for the Potter law, and urged its passage, and also opposed and voted against its repeal, and has issued a campaign document urging his claims for support on these grounds in all parts of the district. He will lose heavily of the honest-money Democratic vote.

personal port on these grounds in all parts of the district. He will lose heavily of the honest-money Democratic vote.

THE WHOLE STATE AS VIEWED FROM MILWAU-KEE, Nov. 3.—The political excitement and activity subsided a little through the day, but this evening the work has been resumed with greater vagor than ever. The entire city is alive with the candidates, the committees, and their friends, who travel constantly from one place of resort to another, and who will not know another hour's rest until the close of the polls Tuesday night. Many candidates of both parties visited the outside towns during the day, where there was an excellent opportunity to see the voters at the Catholic congregations, which are large and numerous in every part of the county. The roadside beer-halls, also, if all directions from the city, are, favortte resorts for the netzhborhood beory and for the candidates and politicians from the city. These have been thronged and busy places throughout the day. Advices from all sections throughout the day. Advices from all sections throughout the day. Advices from all sections throughout the day, and says that Pound's re-election to Congress is almost a certainty. A gendeman from Osaukee County expresses an opinion that Fred Harne. Independent, will be elected to the State Senate over Morgan, Democrat. All the reports from the Sixth District are to the effect that Bouck will almost certainty be beaten. The leading Democratized, and gave up an active canvass several days ago. Chairman Rublee informs The Thibune correspondent that his information from all parts of the State is of the most cheering character, and he confidently anticipates a sweeping victory on Congressmen and the Legislature. Reports from the Third Congressional District are to the effect that the Democrats are likely to vote quite generally for King, the Greenback candidate, but the election of Hazelton is not thought to be endangered. Both Frisby's and Deuster's friends are confident in this district, and the amount of vorth be

confident as to both the county and legislative ticket, and are doing a producious amount to work, guided by experienced and skillful

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LOUISIANA

CLOSING RYMARKS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—Matters ment would work their advantage, keeping in the field and distracting the scanda Democracy. They foolishly gave their a tures, indorsing their belief in his innoc The Republican management next joined Nationals in the nomination of R. O. He mainly through the instrumentality of Ackles, as charged. W. B. Merchant came out as a bolt

To add to the Republican embarra Acklen displays his Republican indo been largely engineered by Republican leaders. There has been most serious blundering in the work. The ticket brought out, with few exceptions, has not been such as commanded respectivith little improvement upon that of the Det

different. The strength of the organization (problematic at best outside of colored Republican support) lies mostly below Canal street, among the Crooles, and depends manoly upon their Know-Nothing proclivities. The Citizens' Conservative Association is an organization represented mainly by the merchants. It grows out of the disastisfaction among the cetter classes with the bummer element in control. Its presumable strength depends moon the extent to which the employes can be influenced in their votes. It presents, more the less, an uncaceptional ticket and an undanned front. The citizens, taxpayers, and workingmen again present a ticket of their own,—the outgrowth of the old so-called Property-Holders' Union. They may poll 600 or 102 votes. An effort is making to unite the Citizens' Association and Nationa's, the former representing the money and the latter the voters. The former, however,

LOOK WITH DINFAVOR upon the Project, viewing the latter as unable to defeat the Democracy, and preferring to stand alone as the nucleus of the successful party of the future. The registration foots upon 36,000, of which, as claimed, fully 6,000 are bogus. Even this total is several thousand short of the former showing. Over one-third of the registered voters are colored. Owing to this fact, and units of colored voters, the outcome is problematical. The Democrats will propacly entry the city, one are not particularly confident, and are likely fo

of colored voters, the outcome is problematic. The Democratis will protocoly early the electric are not particularly confident, and are likely a be beaten in some of their candidates. Mandeville Marigny, for instance, a very promnent Crocle, is upon all of the opposition ticke for Criminal Speriff. He will very probable elected. The issues, withat, are to be not contested.

PELTON THE "SAFE MAN" OF THE CIPHEI

PERIOD.

Special Distract to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Tribune throws another bomb directly at Gramercy Park. It says; "Who went to Baltimore to carry to says; "Who went to Baltimore to carry to Smith Ween the money for the nurchase of the South Carolina Returning Board! The Tribuse has already shown how Smith M. Weed arrived at the Barnum Hotel, in Baltimore, Monday morning, the 20th of November, 1876, registering there by his true name. It was also shown at the time of the publication of the dispatches that there was every reason to believe the 'sale man met him with the stuff' according to appointment, and that the failure of the scheme was attributable to other causes than the We have taken pains to rerify certain miorma tion which reached us two weeks ago

ing this 'safe man.'
THE CHAIN OF EVIDENCE IS NOW COMPLETE. The register of the Mount Vernon Hotel, a small and quiet house in Biltimore, where a person of retaring disposition might be safe from curious eyes, shows among the arrivals car y Monday morning, Nov. 20, William T. Pelton, of New York. At 10 o'clock Mr. Pelton, with a friend who had accompanied him from this city, took a carriage seen with Smith Weed at Barsum'a Hotel. There an interview was held. What se-curred during the day to disturb the arrange-

curred during the day to disturb the arrangement is not known, but at might Petion and ma friend and Weed all returned to New York. The fact that it was Col. Petion who made that journey to Baltimore at such a busy and critical time, is compliance with Weed's request that he would bring the 'staff' himself, if prudent, is

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

If Petion was the safe man who met Weed at Barnum's Hotel, Petion took with him \$80.030 to buy the South Carolina Returning Board. That is morally certain. Where did beget it? Here is the act of briher; brought home, not to secret agents and Se retarnes, and amateur negotiators, but to some person or organization in the Deunocratic party high enough to command a greet sum of money, and to assume the tremendous responsibility. Whose hand invisibly moved this weak and insignificant young man, and dispatched him to buy the Presidency of the United States?"

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

HIS SPEECH AT HARRISUMG. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 2.—Secretary Sheri made a speech here to-night. He said the ite-bellion had been crushed, but the spirit which bellion had been crushed, but the spirit which animated it had not been eradicated, and to-day millions of people in the South were denied their rights,—a deciaration which would be verified by the elections on Tuesday next. Ku-Klux marsaders had roved over communities, driven negroes before them, and committed many marders for opinion's sake, and now as effective but a milder sort of intimidation prevailed. For three weeks, in several States, the Democrata had been terrorizing the negroes to Democrats had been terrorizing the negroes prevent them from voting their opinions.

Reference was made to the "Anderson-She man letter," which was

man letter," which was
PRONOUNCED A PORGERY.
known to prominent Democrats, who had suppressed the fact to his injury.

Alluding to the cipher dispatches, the Secretary said the Democrats had endeavored to buy the Electoral votes of three States, and the people would never be satisfied until they got at the bottom of the villainy. He hoped Congress would push the matter and ferret out the guilty, and the result would no doubt show more Democratic frand.

Secretary Sherman discussed the financial question. He was in favor of the largest possible amount of paper money that can be maintained at par with gold and silver coth. The Republicans were true presented.

smuch as they believed that greenbacks uld be made as good as gold. He rocked greenback in its cradle, and witnessed its the greenback in its cradle, and witnessed its growth into the great giant, and he had great respect for it. It had increased in value from 40 cents to 20%, and on the 1st of January it would be worth as much as any gold dollar. Since the panic of '73 and the passage of the Resumption act, business had gradually improved. It was to the interest of the laborer, mechanic, farmer, and merchant to have the purchasing power of greenbacks made equal with that of gold. He said this soonity had more paper money than any other in the world, more paper money than any other in the world, gauged by population. The difference between the Republican party and its opnonent was that the former advocated convertible greenbacks, and the latter inconvertible. He thought the masses of the Greenbackers were honest in their views, but they had

DISREGARDED THE LESSONS OF NATURE.
He had been abused for his connection with the
Resumption act, but he believed it a beneficent
measure. Every promise made when it passed
has been fulfilled. The fractional currency had
all been retired, and now the larger amount o
silver coin had taken its place. Although ther
had been a gradual retirement of United State
Treasury notes there had been

ACTUAL INCREASE OF CURRENCY. REGARDED THE LESSONS OF NATURE

AN ACTUAL INCREASE OF CURRENCY. No one had been injured by the Resumption act, but much good accomplished. There were now in the Treasury \$141,838,896 with which to in the Treasury \$141,335,300 with which to carry out the provisions of the Resumption act, and he had no doubt the process would work smoothly. The good sense of the people would not wipe the National Banks out. Their sudden soolition would produce a panie to which that of 1873 would be no comparison. The National Banking system was the best ever devised. To compare the State hanks with the e National Banking system was the best ever vised. To compare the State banks with the titonal Banks was like comparing the wigwam the handsome mansion. To wipe them out uid be killing the "goose that lays the iden egg," as they furnish millions of revenue the Government.

he Government. scretary Sherman closed by referring ex-ntly to the large increase of exports over orts, a sure indication of returning pros-

### NEW YORK.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

VEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Senator, Conkling. whose canvass in Western New York has roused the old-time enthusiasm, reports that in every district he has visited be has found gratifying prospects of a Republican success next week. The Republicans are everywhere around, feeling spect accordingly is that, in addition to a ican Assembly, a majority of the Cor onal delegation will be again elected, ready, in the event of throwing the next elecof President into the House of Ra tives, to cast the vote of the Empire State for

NEW YORK CITY.

All signs indicate that Edward Cooper and the whole combination ticket will be elected on Tuesday by a handsome majority. From the news is of the ouraging kind, in spite of the efforts of Tamnany agents to spread abroad the impressi the promoters of the combination were ming discouraged or preparing to break way and sacrifice the general ticket for indiridual advantages. The combination hold tendity and firmly together, presenting a strong, harmonious front. The disposition of Kelly men to bet upon the success of th Tammany ticket is not so strong as a week ago. The betting, which is generally looked to as a good indication, is in favor of Cooper at odds of 100 to 75, and the per men are the ones with money ready to in

Cooper men are the ones with money ready to invest on their candidate.

It is regarded certain that Levi P. Morton will beat Benjamin Willis for Congress by a handsome majority. This will be a Republican gain of which the party may well be proud. Mr. Morton has made a masterly canvass, and his friends prophesy not less than 1,500 majority. It is also conceded that O'Brien has every prospect of defeating Orlando B. Potter in the Tenth Congressional District.

Down-town merchants in large numbers are signing a paper which gives two reasons for opposing Angustus Schell. The first is, that the election of Schell, identified as he is with the Vanderbilt interest, is to make the City Government of New York subserve the policy of the New York Central Railroad. Second, that Schell represents by the source of his nomination the other sinister and overshadowing political interest which has for so many years fastened itself upon the Treasury of New York City to its profit, and detrimental to its taxpayers,—Tammany Hali.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MUSCATINE, 1a., Nov. 2.—At a fracting to-night of the Central Committee and prominent Republicans, it was decided to act in concert with the other counties in the district, and rally at the polls next Tuesday, and again elect Hiram Price member of Congress.

# A STRIKE THREATENED.

The Cabinet-Makers Promise to Ge to Mi

ing Trouble for Their Employers.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., No. 3.—The cabinet-makers of this city, numbering several hundred, who have for some time past been dissatis fied with the wages they received, held a meeting Saturday night and resolved their wages 10 per cent, they would tee was sent to visit the proprietors of the different establishments, and the matter was laid hefore them. Some signified a readiness to accede to their demand, while others refused point blank, stating that their profits would not justify such action. The oprietors met this, afternoon and discussed matter, but failed to arrive at a definite conclusion. The workmen say that they receive at least 12 per cent less than is paid either in Chicago or Cincinnati, and unless they receive the desired increase by 8 o'clock Monday moorning they will strike in a body, and no work will be done until every shop has work will be done until every shop has complied with their demand. Many of them say that they have been kept at work at small wages for several months upon the promises of their employers to do better for them in the fall, when business was better. Now that time has

### THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., Nov. 4—1 a. m.-Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly winds, becoming warmer and variable, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake Region, partly cloudy

weather, occasional rain, warm southwesterly, veering to colder northwest winds, followed For the Upper Lake Region, partly cloudy

weather, possibly occasional rain or snow, colder northerly winds, raing barometer, possibly folowed at the west stations by failing barometer and warmer southerly winds.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, variable wind mostly southerly, stationary or

ariable winds are ordered for Grand alling barometer.
Cautionary signals are ordered for Grand Haven; Sec. 3, Sandusky, Cleveland; Sec. 5, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, Uswego, and Sec. 6.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, NOV. 3. Time. | Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wind. | Vel. | Ru. | Weather

0:53 a. m. 30.429 40 88 8. W. 4 11:18 a. m. 30.434 44 65 8. W. 6 2:200 p. m. 50.355 47 55 8. W. 6 3:43 p. m. 50.360 49 51 8. W. 4 9:00 p. m. 30.360 49 51 8. W. 4 10:18 p. m. 30.339 46 62 2. h. W. 4 ns. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather. tang: ...... 80.23 82 W., light. amarek ... 30.26 33 E., fresh... iro...... 30.39 45 Calm.... Calm S. W., gent. Calm S. W., gen S. gentie. N. E., brisk S. W., fresh . W. brisk . Hight

FOREIGN. Denial that Great Britain Has Asked for Joint Eastern

Liberal Russian Papers Professing Great Fear of Impending War.

Action.

The Khedive Makes an Assignment of

Austria's Good Luck in Acquir ing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Egypt to Her Creditors.

The Spanish Government in Fear of Its Own Soldiers-Great Cotton Strike in England.

### THE EAST.

DENIAL. LONDON, Nov. 3.-The London Observer, in semi-official paragraph, says it understand that the statement that the British Governmen have applied to other Powers for assistance i enforcing the Treaty of Berlin is unfounded

GOLOS TALK.
St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—The Golos savi that all the Russians wish peace, but the pres ent aspect of affairs is very alarming. The Golos particularly points to the fact that the chief field cash-box has been returned from Odessa to Adrianople, and asks why, if rumore of the army readvancing are untrue, that they are not contradicted. An advance on Constannople would be a hostile challenge on the part of Russia.

CHANGES. LONDON, Nov. 3.-A telegram from St. Pe tersburg says it is reported on good authority that the Grand Duke Michael will shortly sucreed Count Kotzebue in the Governor-General shin of Warsaw, that Gen. Milutine, now Minis ter of War, is going to the Caucasus, and tha Gen. Nepokoitschishky or Gen. Kauffmann will probably be made Minister of War.

ABANDONED.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "It appears that Russia has abo the project of raising a fresh loan for the

### THE FAR EAST.

ENGLAND'S ULTIMATUM. SIMLA, Nov. 3.-The Pioneer announces authority that England's ultimatum requires that the Ameer's reply shalf reach Peshawar by Nov. 20, otherwise English forces will imi ately invade Atghanistan. PEVER.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Darjeeling says it is stated that 60 per cent of the Ameer's troops are stricken with fever.

ENGLAND URGED TO CONQUER AND ANNEX AFGHANISTAN. The policy finally adopted by Lord Lytton and the arguments presented by Sir James Stephen to the country, through the Times of Wednesday, both point to the same conclusion: wednessay, our boile to the same conclusion:
that it is expedient for Great Britain to conquer
Afghanistan. Lord Lvtton, whether restrained
by orders from the India Office, or by the remonstrances of his own departments, or by the
advice of the experienced men around him,
whom be has hitherto disregarded, has, it is
clear, finally decided to abandon his original intention of striking a blow at once. Cabui is
not to be carried by a count de main like a britehouse by policemen, and even the from the Khyber Pass—is to be left alone unti-has been collected sufficient to make al door—the Khyber Pass—is to be left alone until force has been collected sufficient to make all sure. On the other hand, it has been resolved to make the coming campaign a very serious one. An Indian Command-er-in-Chief is a very grand personage, who does not take command of mere expeditions; and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Paul Haines, has himself descended into the field. An army of 35,000 men is being collected, the transport and commissariat are expectation. leted, the transport and commissarist are ransacking North India for beasts of burden, and mountain-guns are being sent out from the arsenals at home. Officers on leave belonging to regiments stationed in the North are ordered to join their posts, and the regiments to be emto join their posts, and the regiments to be employed are being brought rapidly up to their full strength. The expenditure necessary for great preparations has obviously been sanctioned, and picked men are being nominated ad interim to high commands. All this means that Afghanistan is to be seriously invaded, and it is in this belief that Sir James Stephen steps forward to say, with all the authority of his clear mind and incisive style, that the invasion is wise. As usual, he throws aside all the incidental questions which arise, refuses to discuss past transactions, declines any argument as to Lord Lytton's wisdom on matters of detail, pushes behind him the question of our moral right to give orders to Shere All, and addresses himself "squarely," as Americans say, to the all-important issue, Is it or is it not wise to corree Afghanistan'

pushes behind him the question of our moral right to give orders to Shere All, and addresses himself "squarely," as Americans say, to the all-important tissue. Is it or is it not wise to coerce Afghanistan?

He maintains that the Governor-Goneral of that Russian India, "Turkestan," an officer quite as important and independent as the Indian Viceroy, and far more critically situated, is, rightly or wrongly, creeping forward towards our Indian Empire. Very likely the Russian Governor caunot help himself, any more than Lord Wellesley could, and is obeying a law of advance which is irresistible; but that is a comparatively unimportant detail. He is, at all events, advancing "in search of a definite frontier," and he will advance until at last he finds one in the Hindoo Koosh,—that is, in the great mountain-barrier on his own side. His operations in this direction will be much tacilitated by an arrangement with Afghanistan, and he is therefore making one, offering as consideration an offensive aliance against India. With such an alliance, the Afghans, officered and led by Russians, aware that they thenselves have held Indian provinces, and allured by the hope of plundering the Peninsula, would at any convenient moment be most dangerous enemies to British India, which, in fact, with its weak frontier, would lie perpetually at their mercy; and we must, to guard ourselves, keep a larger army in the Punjab, and spend untold sums upon defensive fortifications. India and Russia would be, in fact, conterminous; while Russia, and not India, would have the advantage of the Afghan and Pathaa Sepoys for any day of battle. The two Empires must meet, and the question to be settled is the place of meeting most advantageous for the British. Sir James Stephen believes that this would be the Hindoo Koosh, with Afghanistan in our own hands.

PERSIAN FEARS.

A letter from Teheran, dated the 7th uit., in the Deutsche Zeitung, says that the Persian Government is watching with the would be dependent of news on the wandering dervishes or

### GREAT BRITAIN.

A FEARPUL PROSPECT.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Oldham cotton operatives Saturday unanimously resolved to resist the proposed reduction of 10 per cent wages. Twenty thousand hands and 8,000,000 spindles will be affected by this action.

will be affected by this action.

IMMENSE POWER OF THE NEW ARMSTRONG GUN.

Landon Pail Mail Gazette.

The immense increase of power obtained in
the new Arnistrong gun by the development of
the system of chambering must inevitably affect
the future construction of iron-clad men-ofwar. If a gun weighing only four tone can send
a shell clean through an iron plate ten inches
thick,—and this is what the Armstrong six-inch
gun achieved the other day,—the attempt to
build ships which can carry armor which will
withstand the projectiles of eighty-ton and 100ton guns must be abandoned. This, at all
events, is the oninion of some of the most emi-

armored ships. When a new chambered British gup, weighing less than four toos, is found to have a greater penetrative power than that of the existing unchambered twelve-ton guns, it is clear that the time for piling up armor on ships is over. Existing guns are already a match for existing armor, and now the former are more than doubled and trebled in power, weight for weight." That it will still be expedient to clothe ships with a certain thickness of armor, may be admitted, but since the thickest plates under which a vessel could float will not be able to resist the projectiles of chambered-guns, and since many valuable qualities have to be sacrificed to enable a ship to carry heavy armor, the maximum thickness which should be given to this latter becomes a question for serious consideration.

THE CHURCH.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A telegram from Rome many are progressing slowly. Both sides are anxious to arrive at a prompt settlement conerning the dioceses of Alsace and Lorraine which are still administered as when they beonged to France. SWITZERLAND.

The Vatican will take advantage of the recen defeat of the Radicals in Switzerland to reestablish relations with that country. The ex iled Swiss Bishops have already been notified to

AMERICAN BAPTISTS IN ROME. ROME, Nov. 3 .- The American Baptists open ed a new church here to-day near the Valle Theatre. All the evangelical ministers mem bers of the Young Men's Christian Association Baptist mission, took part in the services.

### SPAIN.

MONCASI. MADRID, Nov. 3 .- The Public Prosecutor has been ordered to present an indictment against Moncasi within twenty-four hours.

WHO GUARDS THE GUARDS LONDON, Nov. 3 .- A dispatch from Paris says that, in consequence of fears of a democratic insurrection in Seville, the troops there have been placed under special restrictions.

PORTUGAL CONTRADICTION. LISBON, Nov. 3.-The report of the sale of Portugese possessions on Delagoa Bay is de-

GERMANY

IMPORTANT. BERLIN, Nov. 3 .- The German Governmen stends to propose a duty on grain BANKRUPT EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE TURNS OVER EGYPT TO THE BRIT ISH AND PRENCH BONDHOLDERS, TO SQUEEZE WHAT THEY CAN OUT OF IT. The reform which has been forced on the

Chedive has only just now taken its final shape The first thing to be done was to make the Khedive accept a new position. It was to his n eminently disagreeable and disappointing position; but political pressure made him ac cept it. During his busy, active, and eventful reign, he had achieved two great results. He ad got into his hands a very large portion fifth, it is said-of the productive land of Egypt and he had made himself not only the sole governor, but the sole administrator, of the country othing was too high or too low for him. He alone ordered a railway or a canal to be made, and he alone decided to which of two adventurrs a contract for supplying coals or pumps should be given. The reformers into whose grasp he has lately fallen made a wholesale grasp he has lately fallen made a wholesale sweep of this solitary grandeur. Under their compulsion he restored to the State the lands which he had bought or seized, and he undertook that for the future he would do nothing except through his Ministers. The next step was to find him a Minister who had sufficient capacity, knowledge, and courage to see what could be done and what ought to be done, and who would not be afraid to see that it was done. By a piece of singular good-fortung summent capacity, knowledge, and courage to see what could be done and what cought to be done, and who would not be afraid to see that it was done. By a piece of singular good-fortune such a Minister was at hand in Nubar Pasha, whom three years ago the Khedive sent into exile for displaying the very qualities which now recommend him. But this was not enough: Nupar Pasha scarcely felt himself equal to dealing with so complicated and difficult a subject as Egyptian finance, and the creditors of Egypt could scarcely be expected to think that their interests were sufficiently protected unless the finance of the country was under the control of a skilled and trustworthy European. No one could be better fitted for the post than Mr. Rivers Wilson, and the English Gevernment was asked to allow him to accept it. Permission was given, and it was supposed that the scheme of reform was complete. But one of the two reforming Powers expressed itself dissatisfied, and said that something more was indispensable. If an English, man was to be Minister of Finance, France urged that a Frenchman must be Minister of something else. Nubar Pasha had himself offered the Ministry of Public Works to a Frenchman; but the Frenchman was not a person of very great eminence, although quite adequate to take charge of such a post as that of Minister of Public Works in Egypt, which has no money and little occasion for public works of any kind. M. Waddington insisted that, to balance Mr. Wilson, his French colleague must be an eminent Frenchman, and that this eminent Frenchman must have a post worthy of him and of the country he represented. After long discussion this claim of France has been accepted by England and the Khedive. M. de Blignieres is to be the Minister of Public Works, and, to make his post big enough for him, all the railways of Egypt and all the ports, except that of Alexandria, have been placed under his supervision.

der his supervision.

So very strong was the feeling of M. Waddington on the point that, as it is said, he declared he would himself resign unless ne were allowed to have his way; and the question naturally suggests itself why he should have attached such very great importance to what might seem a matter of very subordinate importance. The great object of France as well as England is that Egypt should be ay its creditors as much as can be squeezed out of it. This political pressure cannot be applied by England alone, or by France alone. The moment that either of them ceased to put on pressure the Khedive could do as he pleased; for neither would allow the other to be suppreme in Egypt, and the Khedive would immediately throw himself on the support of the Power which seemed unwilling to press reforms on him. It is France even more than England that has forced the new system on him, and France, as well as England, must work very hard, and expressits mind very decidedly, in order that the system may not turn out as much of a delusion as all previous schemes of reform have proved in Egypt. If France is to apply this continuous pressure, it does not seem very strange that she should wish to have a voice in deciding what are the practical measures which are to be forced on the Khedive. It seems a large demand on the courtesy and good nature of France that she should be called on to support perpetually the views and wishes of Mr. Rivers Wilson. That she should be asked to support energetically, in conjunction with England, what Mr. Wilson and M. de Blignieres agree in thinking should be done, is a very different thing, and it is not wonderful that it should be something much more to the taste of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

BOSNIA.

ITS REDEMPTION FROM THE TURKS—AUSTRIA'S PINE NEW ACQUISITION, AND WHY SHE TOOK IT. London Times, Oct. 10. Now that the Austrian army of occupation Bosnia is to be reduced, and that the idea of marching to Novi-Bazar has been at least postponed, Count Andrassy evidently believes that the chief thing to be done in the Province is to give it a tolerable kind of local Government and the Emperor Francis Joseph may be con ratulated on one of the few real successes of an eventful rather than a fortunate reign. The first stage of a very hazardous experiment will thus have ended happily. How perilous it has been we may easily see if we glapse at the position of Southeastern Europe four or five years ago. That Turkey was swiftly drifting to rain was known to everybody who took the trouble to look at the invariable course of her history and at the furious haste with which she was spending what she had recklessly borrowed. It needed little sugacity to know that the first slight outbreak of her discontented subjects might provide the match which would set the Ottoman Empire in a blaze. No man could have been better prepared for such a catastrophe than Count Andrassy, who had lived in Turkev and specially studied its affairs. He knew that in every great Turking commonten some outlying tiece of territory had dropped off from the control of the Porte, and that one of the next regions to be thus freed would be Bosnia. The fate of that province was a very serious consideration to his Government. Were it joined to Montenegro, it would fall under the influence of Russia. Were it united to Servia, it would equally feel the impulses of St. Petersburg. Were it to become independent, it would soon drift to one or other of those States. Thus Austria would have found a compact bar of Slavonic peoples drawn across her southern frontier, and she would have been unable to push her way towards the Egean Sea at any smaller cost than a great war. Now, her statesmen, and even her soldiers, may be innocent of ambition; but they would be very strange patriots if, in these days of great armles and compensation for territorial change, they did not object to the erection on their southern frontier of a compact Slavonic wall. They naturally wished to have elbow-room. They could far less easily afford to let Russia lay her hand on Bosnia than we could allow her to seize the gates of the Bosphorus. Quite naturally; they were determined that, when Bosnia changed masters, it should be guided by Vienna. It has been said that Austrian hands stirred up the discontent of the Herzegovinian peasants until it broke into revolt. This is not exactly true, for the primary cause of the revolt was the intolerable social state of the province. Nevertheless, it is certain that the Austrians saw the spreading of the insurrection with no displeasure, and took advantage of it at the proper moment.

proper moment.

From first to last, Count Andrassy had to play a game in which one false move might not only have cut short his own lesse of power, but have led to dangerous troubles in the Empire itself, and even made it glide into a great war. He had to make sure shat, if Bosnia should slip out of Turkish hands, it should fall into those of Austria; and that, if he should see an opportunity for making such a transfer, it of Austria; and that, if he should see an opportunity for making such a transfer, it should not be thrown away. So much was necessary to guard the future interests of Austria, and to satisfy that party at the Court which naturally keeps a watchful eye on the military position of the Empire. At the same time he had to calm the jealousy and the rising langer of the Magyars, who feared that, if another great Slavonic province were added to the momarchy, Hungary would gradually be outvoted. The Magyars tried to force his hand by their loud enthuslasm for Turkey. A superficial study of their speeches and their popular meetings might have been glad to declare war against Russia in order to keep up Turkey, and thus to prevent Austria from sexing Bosnia. Even now many of them we hemently condemn this policy. Such were the two chief currents of feeling in the Empire, and Count Andrassy had to avoid both. He did so by simply waiting until the force of events showed even the Hungarians that the time had come for a great territorial change. That it would come was as certain as that Turkey would be defeated. It did come when the Powers of Europe had to interpose in order to save the Suitan's Empire. They would simply have prepared an had to interpose in order to save the Suitan's Empire. They would simply have prepared an other great war if they had allowed the Porte other great war if they had allowed the Porte to keep a province which he could not rule. Thus they did what Count Andrassy knew that they must do, by inviting Austria to undertake the work of police. Most of the Magyars have gradually been made to give sullen toleration to a change which they at first profoundly dishiked; and an occupation which threatened to shake the Empire has been brought about at the expense of a Ministerial commotion. Turkey herself has greatly helped to smooth the way of the Austrian Government by the amazing rashness with which she has accused the occupying army of having committed cruelties. As Magyar no less than Austrian troops have taken part in the work of pacification, that charge has spread anger through both the divisions of the Empire.

Hitherto Count Andrassy has been wonde Hitherto Count Andrassy has been wonderfully fortunate. But the most difficult, if not the most perilous, part of his work has still to be done. In his well-known "Note," which began the indictment of the Turkish Government, he pointed out that it was necessary to improve the condition of the pural population of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That task, he admitted, could not be performed in a day; but of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That task, he admitted, could not be performed in a day; but he thought it would not be impossible to find some means of gradually allowing the peasants to become the owners of part of the land belonging to the State. He also complained that, although seridom had been abalished, almost the whole of the soil which was not possessed by the Government was owned by Mussulmans, and that their excessive exactions had led to may revolts. Thus, he showed, the religious and the agrarian difficulties were intertwined. The performances of Austria will now be measured by the light of those accusations. She will be exthe light of those accusations. She will be expected not only to destroy all traces of religion inequality, but to, use all reasonable means o freeing the Christian peasants from the tyranny of the Mussulman Regs. Already, as on of the Mussulman Begs Already, as our Vienna correspondent has explained, an important Commission is examining that great and difficult question. It will doubtless propose, in accordance with the Andrassy note, that the peasantry shall be allowed to obtain parts of the State lands at low rents. In one way that change will be comparatively easy, because great tracts of those lands are now lying waste, their neglected condition being among the many monuments of Ottoman rule. It is the more necessary to give holdings to many of the peasants because crowds of those who took refuge in Austria during the rebellion will otherwise be homeless. But it will be more difficult to guard the majority of the Christians from the rapacity of the landlords without trenching on the rights of property. At present the Austrian State lands at low rents. In one way that change guard the imagority of the landlords without trenching on the rights of property. At present the Austrian Government seems inclined to place that in the rigid execution of a plan which was devised by Omer Pasha when he pacified the province after one of its periodical rebellions. It was then provided that the landlord should receive a third of the produce by way of rent, the remaining two-thirds being left for the support of the laborer and for the payment of taxes. Some such method is common in many parts of Europe, and it usually answers well when fairly tried. But the Bosnian Begs have made it a mockery by insisting that, as their third must be paid in money, they have a right to specify the value of the crops. Being Mohammedans, they could usually enforce that claim by means of the public authority, and hence they could practically lic authority, and hence they could practically demand as much as they liked. Very often, it is said, they forced the wretched peasantry to give them more than half the value of the prodwee. Such was the tyranny against which the Ravahs protested by rebellion, and such is the power for which the Begs have recently been lighting. At all hazards, the Austrian Government must put an end to a system which artificially gives iniquitous power to a religious caste.

aste.
[Bosnia and Herzegovina contain about 30,000] square miles and 1,500,000 population,—being about equal in both respects to the State of Indiana. The gain of this Slavic territory more than makes good the loss of Italian provinces, as they were disaffected and irreconcilable to Austrian rule.]

FIVE DAYS WITH BRIGANDS. Rome Correspondence London News.

Signor Egidio Sarconi, Deputy Vice-Chancellor in the Ministry of Grace and Justice, set out from Rome about the middle of Angust last to enjoy his month's hotiday at Corleto Perticara, a hamlet in the Basilicata, and about half a day's journey south of Potenza, the chief town of the province. His family had preceded him thither. and in his eagerness to join it with the least delay possible he stayed no longer in Potenza than o hire a vehicle, accepting in fact the first that offered itself.

On he went, anticipating the joyous reception in store for him, and-high legal functionary as he was-thinking nothing of the law and as little of its breakers, when suddenly, some six miles from Potenza, he was aroused from his reverie by two gruff voices bidding the driver gull up. by two grain voices badding the driver gull up. Presently two sinister faces appeared at the window, two rifles were leveled at him, and he was told to alight immediately. Unarmed firmself, with no assistance near him for miles around, and the driver most likely an accomplice of his assailants, there was nothing for it but to comply.

Forthwith the brigands bound him hand and foot, carried him us the hill that exception for the same and the same are the first processes.

Forthwith the brigands bound him hand and foot, carried him up the hill that ascended from the roadside, and, on reaching a dense forest of beech trees, deposited him on the ground. They relieved him of all his valuables, including some 100 lire hand about hum, and then they told him that unless 5,000 scudi were paid for his ransom he would be put to death. Vainly did he plead poverty, and protest that his family did not possess that sum. His captors were inexorable, and, with many a brutal threat, forced him to write to his relatives for the sum required. By this time it was nightfall, and, with his hands and feet bound so tightly that the cords cut his flesh, he had to stretch himself full length on the bare, damp earth, while the brigands slept beside him.

On the same spot, and very nearly in the some position, he spent the whole night and part of the next day, with scarce a morsel of food or a drop to drink, till he received orders to march. His feet were just so far left free as to enable him to walk with difficulty over the heavits and hollows of their devices path; and

when his swollen and aching limbs forced from num an involuntary ery of pain his captors we push him before them with the muzzies of the rifles, and keep him in perpetual fear of he shot by accident. Four days and four nights this bodily and mental torsure did he under till on the fifth day a chance of escape prodentially appeared. The brigands, who alwe kept him tightly bound, had descended to plain that morning, and returned with a lit food, bread and cheese, with some wat Having eaten their fill and given Sign Sarconi what remained, they all three lay do to a siesta under the shadow of some platrees.

trees.

It was adneed before they rose and resum their march, Signor Sarcon's legs being left little freer to enable him to climb the hill ow which their journey lay. They had not gone when he, being always a little shead of his cators, got a glimpse through the trees of ficarablineers who were patrollug the neighbound. The moment he saw the quiform and there, though they were a full rife, shower them. red stripe of their trousers he darted off towar them, though they were a full rifle shot awar them, though they were a full rifle shot awar them, they they took to their heels in the oppositive, they took to their heels in the oppositive, they took to their heels in the oppositive they took to strip heels in the oppositive they took to their heels in the oppositive they took to strip heels in the oppositive to his overjoved family at Corleto Perticar while the other three gave chase to the fugitives. These gentlemen, however, are still a large, and their victim, in spite of all the conjugal and fillial care invished on him, has not y recovered from the privations and actual wound inflicted on him during his five days' captivity.

### CRIME.

MURDERED BY DRUNKEN MEN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 3.—Last evening thout 9 o'clock, James Bundy, & well-known respectable, and wealthy farmer, 60 years ge, was foully murdered by a party of villate at his farm, four miles south of the city, on the Sullivan road, -a farm of over 200 acres in ex tent, where he has resided over thirty years He was sitting by his kitchen fire, in compan with his wife, a female servant, and four of 1 laboring-men, enjoying a doze, when a team was heard to stop in front of the house, and voices calling for Bundy to come out. He did so, and shortly returned much excited, and, so, and shortly returned much excited, and, seizing a large beavy iron poker and a loaded double-barreled shot-gun, without a word, hastened again outside. Soon several shots were heard, and Bundy was heard calling for help. The men inside rushed out and found him prostrate by the fence. They saw a team with several men driving away. He was carried in but died in a few migutes without speaking. A messenger hastened to the city for sid. but died in a few minutes without speaking. A messenger hastened to the city for sid. Chief Stack, with a party of police, were soon out there, and, on the information obtained, were fortunately able to capture the entire party concerned. These were James Mays. Smith. Hamilton, Montgomery, and Tom Underwood. All are colored men, and showed evidence of intoxication. They were found at neighboring farm-houses. Mays, Smith, and Montgomery were caught just as they were mounting horses to flee. Underwood was found to be wounded in the face and hip with small shot, and was in bed. He and Montgomery were charged with the murder. Each was aroued with large tevolvers that had been freshly fired, and Bundy's wounds were evidently made by the revolver builets. The cause of the light is not known.

THE IOWA GHOULS. Necial Dispatch to The Tribune. Кеокик, 1a., Nov. 3.—There have been n further developments in the body-snatchin case, except that the Sheriff of Mahaska Cour y came this morning to take charge of the prisoner, and will leave with him in the morn ing. C. P. Cone, of Oskaloosa, who has been engaged to defend Mackey, is also here, and as been trying to persuade the Sheriff to leave has been trying to persuade the Sheriff to leave the prisoner here for the present, as fears are entertained that he will be lynched by the en-ranged miners if taken back at this time. But the Sheriff does not fear any violence. Every precaution will be taken to prevent it. Nothing has been done with the barrel left at the medical college, and it is not known as yet whose body it contains. The Sheriff has no instructions concerning it, and says he does not intend doing anything with it.

LARAMIE, Nov. 3.—Last night the coach-river from the north reported that, on his trip north from here, Friday night, he was stopped at the Platte River Ford, about a mile distant from this post, by five masked men, who took from the coach two prisoners, Mansfield and McLaughlin, and hung them on a large cotton wood tree on the river bank. These men were charged with road-agency, and had been in custody in Cheyenne, and were en route for Deadtheir arms and surrender their prisoners. Adaylight this morning M. L. Green, Deputy Coroner, rode to the scene and found the bodies still there, one hanging and the other on the ground. They were brought here, and a Coroner's buy increased.

MURDERED FOR MONEY. St. Louis, Nov. 3.-Dispatches from Sedal Mo., say Thomas G. Cockrell, nephew of United States Senator Cockrell, of this State, was found murdered last Friday morning in the store of M. F. Stalts, at Ridge Prairie, Saline County. His skull was crushed in three places and his throat cut. The supposition is he wa mordered by tramps during Toursday night, as the victim's pockets and the money-drawer of he store had been rifled. Cockrell was a cleri

SYLVAN. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 3.—A special to the State Journal from Reynoldsburg states that last night a negro named William Stefont went to some woods where three women and a man were en camped, and attempted to outrage one of the women. Upon being urged by the male companion to desist, the negro became enraged, and struck the man with a piece of fence-rail, and it is supposed fatally injured him. The negro was afterward arrested, and is now in jail.

ANOTHER WOMAN-KILLER. Boston, Nov. 3.-Andrew P. Anderson was arrested to-day on a charge of manslaughter, in baying caused the death of Betsey Renaldo whom he assaulted Oct. 13. She was his washerwoman, and, not having his clothes ready when he called, he assaulted her, from the ef-fects of which she died last Monday.

### A VALUABLE CHARTER.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Some days since parties said to represent a rival concern made an effort to seize by a legal process the wheel and other apparatus connected with Simmons & Dickinson's lottery drawings in Covington, Ky. The suit was tried yesterday and dismissed, it hav-ing been proved that the above-named firm are exclusive owners of the charters recently pro-nounced legal by the Kentucky Court of Ap-

### TAPPAN, M'KILLOP & CO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, NOV. 3.—The failure of the McKno & Sprague Commercial Agency, of New York City, of which mention was made in your issu of this morning, does not affect in any manne the Chicago and other agencies doing business under the firm name of Tappan, McKillop & George P. Gifford, Manager Chicago Branch.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—The Board to select a site for a new Naval Observatory have concluded their report, which is in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood they have selected a site on Georgetown Heights Zamacona will remain here as Mexican Min

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—Arrived, the Scythia from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.-Arrived, The City of Richmond, from Liverpool.

New York, Nov. 3.—Arrived, the Circasia,

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 3.—Abraham Eldridge was on Saturday found to have committed suicide by hanging. The body was discovered south of here. He was a very worthy farmer, 35 years old, and leaves a wife and three ahil-dren. He was believed to be insane.

As the liver is easily disordered, and a great deal of bilious distress up to prevail during the spring. Dr. Jayne's sanative pills are of seasonable efficacy, as they restore the liver to healthy action, and remove all biliouspess.

SILVER. The Famous Silver-Cliff Mines of Colorado,

How a Remarkable Discovery Was Made on the 29th of Last June. .

Ore that Assays as High as Three Thou sand Ounces to the Ton. A Mine Discovered Sept. 3 Now Worth

a Million of Dollars.

CANON CITY, Col., October.—I have just re-turned from Colorado's newest Eldorado, the now famous Silver-Cliff Mines. It is the sensation of sensations in a country where they tollow each other like the seenes of a panorama The success of these mines is a geological paradox, an anomaly in the history of mining, con-tradicting all existing theories, and creating an unparalleled excitement throughout the entire state. There is no appearance of silver or argentiferous rock as known and recognized by mineralogists in their vicinity; yet they have astonished the oldest inhabitant by their extraor-

trace of the base metals: lead, or zinc, or ever Only a few months ago the first discovery wa made, and now the roads lending there are well worn and dusty with the constant grinding of the wheels, and the " tramp, tramp, tramp" of the army of occupation crowding from all directions to the common focus. They come in every way. Megrue's stage-line from Canon City has added extra to extra, all crowded to the utmost limits of compression. They come in wagons, on bronches and burros, and a great multitude by their own conveyance, with bundles on their backs and staff in hand.

dinary richness,—some of the rock producing as high as 3,000 ounces to the ton, showing no

On Sept. S last the first house was started and now there are over a hundred. Every town within fifty miles has been depleted of lumber; and sixteen portable saw-mills, located on the guiches and on the hillsides of Uncle Sam's domain, are buzzing night and day to meet a avalanche of orders, and still the plain looks like an army-camp, with the white tents of eager

rospectors.

About twenty-five miles south of Canon City, on the eastern slope of the beautiful plateau known as the Wet-Mountain Valley (some 9,000 feet above the sen), and near its northern terminus, there rises from the plain a high, rather steep, and almost perfectly conleal elevation, known as Round Mountain, At is very smooth and even, with no masses of rocks breaking out and disturbing the regular ty of its profile. Separated from it by a parrow gulch is a low spur, ending nearest the gulch in precipitous rocks, not very high, but black with the stains of mangarese. These are

At the foot of them ran the road along which the teams passing from the lower valley to Rosila, in the mountains above, were wont to go; and they often rested from the sultry summer-heat of these elevated regions under the friendly shadow of the rocks, never dreaming of the wealth so close at hand. Nearly all of the friendly shadow of the rocks, never dreaming of the wealth so close at hand. Nearly all of the teamsters in this region are somewhat familiar with silver-mining, and always keep their eyes copen for the "color." But there was nothing about these black volcanic rocks which seemed to indicate any presence of the precious metals. On a hot Saturday afternoon, the 29th of June last, two men, named Edwards and Powell, were prospecting along the low hills some distance to the south, but, finding nothing, were about to return to Rosita, when Edwards remarked casually that, the last time be passed the cliffs, he had broken off a piece of the black overhanging rock, and had noticed something green which he did not understand. Powell proposed that they should go and took at it before going home. On reaching the place, they broke off some pieces of rock as high up as they could reach, and found a peculiar formation, which seemed mossy, like a vegetable growth, but, on rubbing it with a kuife-blade, showed a gray metallic gleam, now so well-known as HORN SILVER,
so-called, I believe, because, when rubbed down, it looks and cuts fike born. They thought it might be valuable, and, making a careful examination of the ground adjoining, they set stakes for five claims in the usual way,—noting

might be valuable, and, making a careful examination of the ground adjoining, they set stakes for five claims in the useful way,—noting on the same, names, and dates of discovery. These claims entitle them, when worked as required, to 300 feet across the lode, by 1,500 feet longitudinally with it, for each claim. They filled their miners' bags with specimens from each claim, and the next day had them assayed, when, to their extreme joy and surprise, the silver buttons from the assayer's crucible showed a treasure of silver, giving a value of about 1,000 ounces to the ton. The report of their wonderful fortune soon spread. The people of Rosita knew where alone the black manganite rock was found, and when, on Monday, they returned to their claims, they found about half the population on the ground. When, however, their picks threw up only masses of rotten-looking rock, that was utterly unlike the usual mineral deposits, the lookers-on laughed at them, and told them, if they worked that rock, they would be "barefooted in three weeks." Their faith did, not flag; but, taking in another partner, named Hafford, who had been prospecting with them, they kept picking away, and got teams to haul the rock they produced to the reduction-works. And, when they received returns of \$5,400 as the result of six tons of mineral produced in four days' labor, the laugh was changed, and the of the ground adjoining, they se

days' labor, the laugh was changed, and the-GREATEST EXCITEMENT ENSUED.

Very quickly this nillside, and the plain ad-joining, and the steep sides of Round Mountain were covered and staked with claims. Several other extremely valuable deposits were soon ound, which added vastly to the frenzy already found, which added vastly to the frenzy already oxisting, and the rush began from every minimy-camp in the State. "Tenderfeet from the cities began to pour in, and speculation was at its inght. Silver Cliffs became a city of magic, and, as men gathered at night in tents and shanties, their stories discounted the dreams of ancient alchemy. Hope kindled the eyes of men tattered, and fired, and hungry, and, in their night-visions, clothed them richly and fed them luxuriously on the morrow. In this country, hopes are the coin of norrow. In this country, hopes are the coin o the realm, and, as a man said to me to-night "They will stick up a state in a prairie-dog hole at the Cliffs and ask \$10,000 for it."

The Silver-Cliff mines are in Custer County, in what is known in the euphonious dialect of mountain-men as the

HARDSCRABLE MINING DISTRICT.

They are about thy miles porth of Regime the

HARDSCRABBLE MINING DISTRICT.

They are about six miles north or Rosita, the centre of a mining district famous some years past, and about four miles northeast of the wonderful "Maine" mine of E. C. Bossick, which in one year has made a milhonaire of a very poor man.

The region is volcanic, and it is said that there are several distinct craters in the vicinity of Rosita. At some distant period, volcanic upheavals have burst the primary granife, and forced, through bassages, like chimneys, masses of eruptive matter bearing minerals and precious

of eruptive matter bearing minerals and precious metals in fluid or gaseous forms.

The Silver Cliff hill seems to be mostly made The Silver Cliff hill seems to be mostly made up of porphyry, marganite, feldspar, gypsum, some heavy spar, and other minerals, more or less decomposed and entirely unstratified, piled up like debris, and on which the silver, mostly in the form of chloride, has, during the cooling process, precipitated itself.

The mine first discovered and worked by Messrs. Edwards, Powell & Hafford is called

The mine first discovered and worked by Messrs. Edwards, Powell & Hafford is called THE "HACLER BOY"; and the mineral so far found is in the form of horn sliver,—a chloride, carried in decomposed porphyry full of seams. It is found in deposits, without any creviee-veins or distinct walls. It is full of very hard quartizite boulders of values, covered with a scale of chloride of silver. These scales hold the bulk of the value, though silver is found permeating the whole of the mineral. The finest of the mineral is sorted and put into sacks,—the chloride shells being broken from the boulders,—and is now returning about 875 ounces to the ton; while the balance is shipped in bulk to the reduction-works at Canon and elsewhere, and returns from 100 ounces upwards. It is all free milling ore, very easily reduced, and contains no base metals. This mine has been bonded by the owners to a California company, who are working it in harmony with the owners, only a slight wall of rock separating them; and I was informed by the owners that they are now, with only a very small force, taking out DETWEEN \$2,000 AND \$3,000 PER DAY.

When I looked into the small quarry they were working, scarce twenty-five feet wide, and not over ten feet deep, I could hardly believe my ears, and it seemed like a fable; but, on inquiry of others, it was confirmed.

And yet these men, who three months ago hardly knew where the next meal was coming from, talked of their principly mornes as calming from.

they are kind and worthy gentlemen, and mot exaited above measure by their wondern fortune. They own several other mines as me as this one which they have not bonded. On of them, called the "Horn Silver," located a the foot of Round Mountain, furnishes rock which the ore is found with some traces of greopper, and is so rich that it is not sorted all, but is carted away entire as taken out, not a wheel-barrow-load being left upon the dump.

not a wheel-parrow-load being left upon the dump.

In a letter from your correspondent at leadville, under date of Sept. 2, there was a ma
description of the
NEW "CARBONATE" DISCOVERIES
near that place, their wondrous richness as
great extent, and describing particularit the
colossal wealth "in sight" at the Lefter "Iron"
Mine. The carbonates have been traced as well colossal wealth "in sight" at the Leiter "Iron" Mine. The carbonates have been traced in colous croppings in this direction, and a shaft of the "Silver Cliffs" Mine was thought to have struck the same formation; but it is not the same, being an oxide of mauganese, closely resembling in appearance the carbonates, and quite rich in silver.

On Sont 3. William Modern

guite rich in silver.

Ou Sept. 3, William Robinson discovered on Round Mountain, and about half a mile up the guite, a mine of marvelons richness, of the same character as the "Racine Boy," but of much higher-grade ore. As far as prospected, it seems incrhamstible in quantity, and much of it runs as high as

3.000 owners to far row.

He calls it the "Plata Verde," or Green Silver mine, and has opened it about fifty feet wite without inding any wall-rock. It is said that he has been offered \$250,000 for it, but promptly refused it. Banker Raynolds, who was with me, says it is worth a million.

Is it a wonder that men go almost mad over such figures! A million dollars in a month at single stroke of fortune! The mind can hardly compass it; and, as I rode back throug, a figure snow-storm to Rosits, my mind was so be numbed and preoccupied with what I had see and heard that I hardly left the keen driver sleet, and it was not until I had found the grainful shelter and warmth of the reu-bot store of the Grand View House, and the kindly welcome of mine host Daniels, that I became myelf again.

The rehearsal of such drawings in the property of the grand.

again.

The rehearsal of such drawings in Fort lottery makes us all cuvetous, and seek may to conquer such longings, we some catch the murmur of the old refrain, it. eated the murnur of the old retrain, to have been." There is bothing so sits activities of our nature at a gleaming a possible fortune, which seems to stand before us. We trust the chance which crowned other men's researches may full o head too; and so, we brave difficults, has and winter-storms.

and winter-storms
Cliff City is

A CITY OF MEN.

and, with its houses of green lumber, just from the mills, and rarely buttened, except mental with a single thickness of paper of the major is ill prepared to meet the terrible winds a winter-storms of that excosed and elevate the second of the except of the period of the second of the second of the period of the second of the se position. I saw no women there, and the har population have had do time to dereless vices and debaucheries which made so large foreground to the picture in the letter recobefore. Now all is business. Stores paper and bank are talked of. The above it is over a road fuil of Nature's wider; and grandeur. Canon City, the gateway region, is reached by the Devver & Rio G Railroad from Pueblo, whose cars are cre with speculators, miners, drummers for ness-houses, editors, and the motier and drawn by various motives to the new Bon It is expected also that the Atchison, Top Sants Fe Railroad will be completed to the its race for the Grand Canon of the A no its race for the Grand Canon of the Arisas, within sixty days. The stages of Barlow Sanderson's Overland Stage Company centered from Leadville, California Gulen, and stage Juan mining regions.

OAK CREEK CANON, full of the grandest and wildest paneran prises. Then, at the Cliffs, looking acrobeautiful Wet-Mountain Valley, you is many miles the lofty summits of the Range, with "Old Baidy" and other looking down upon you in eternal serenit still concealing the secrets they contain another spring has unclassed their rey there will be new tales to tell of this wful region.

## CASUALTIES.

A SMASH-UP. QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 3.—This fore rain on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Hallrad vas wrecked about a mile west of Qu were ditched, and were completely d There were a number of passengers in the caboose, some of whom were bruised, but none badly burt. The accident was caused by a debadly hurr. The accuses the fective frog. It is a singular coincidence that, one year ago to-day, the same consuctor met with a similar accident on the same spot, and

FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Toledo, U., Nov. 3.—Murphy, a survivor of the Produce Exchange disaster, became con-scious to-day, and states that Councily had cious to-day, and states that Co reached the ground before he began his horrible descent; that he tried to grasp the rome but slipped. The Coroner is investigating the acident by examining witnesses and inspecting the scaffold. He will continue the case to marrow.

UNDER THE WHEELS. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—James Curley, a boy II. rears of age, was run over by an engin Pacific Rullway near the corner of Main and Plum streets this afternoon, and both lers were crushed off at the knees. The boy was taken to the City Hospital soon after the accident, and both stubbs were amputated. He may surrive

A FATAL ACCIDENT. JONESBORO, Ill., Nov. 3.—Sheriff Nin son Henry, aged 25 years, was thrown from his horse on Friday last and struck on a bridge Concussion of the brain followed, and be did at 6 this morning. He was a popular and worth young man, and his death has cast a gloom set the entire community.

### entire community. FIRES.

AT AMSTERDAM, N. Y. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The store this morning. The falling walls crushed into Schuyler & Blood's mill, burying three men in the shattered machinery. Charles Latton lost a leg. The other two were slightly injural Creen's loss is \$50,000; insurance, \$5,000 Schuyler & Blood's, \$10,000; insurance.

AT LASALLE, ILL. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 3.—The residence of Da David Bainter, in this city, together with most of the household furniture, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, \$1,200 to \$1,500; hourance not reported; probably incendiarism.

AT SARATOGA, N. Y. SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Clare Hotel was damaged \$15,000 by fire to-day.

LIBEL SUIT.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Nov. 3.—In the County Court yesterday Judge Maun decided against the motion for a new trial in the fibel suit of P. Cottrell vs. Cramer & Co., publishers of Wisconsin. The verdict against Cramer was to 6 cents damages, and the Court refuses to set 8 asside. Dodging a Dead Duck.

The lessees of the St. Clair Flats and a fee friends are enjoying some rare shooting lagali. Last year a party of thirteen barged stiducks in one day, an average of thirty-four regun. The preserve, which is excellently well kept, consists of no less than 98,000 acres of marsh and drowned land and small lakes. Mr. John O. Howard, who is as enthusiastics. mineral is sorted and put into sacks,—the choride shells being broken from the boulders,—and is now returning about 875 onnes to the ton; while the balance is shipped in bulk to the reduction-works at Canon and elsewhere, and returns from 100 ounces upwards. It is all free milling ore, very easily reduced, and contains no base metals. This mine has been bonded by the owners to a California comonty, who are working it in harmony with the owners, only a silight wall of rock separating them; and I was informed by the owners that they are now, with only a very small force taking out Between \$2,000 and \$3,000 per Day.

When I looked into the small quarry they were working, carree twenty-five feet while, and not over ten feet deep, I could hardly believe my ears, and it seemed like a fable; but, on inquiry of others, it was confirmed.

And yet these men, who three months ago nardly knew where the next meal was coming from. talked of their princisly incomes as calming it is again engaged dealing of the control of the injured gentleman has precovered, and is again engaged dealing of the standard of their princisly incomes as calming it is a sound. YELLOW

The Weather a I er, and the M Greater

Fugitives Will D Rush Back Dange

Thoughts Inspired

of the People phis. Conspicuity of a Fee Conciliation w

The Negro Much Repr Handy in Times and Death

Plenty of Fortunes in 1 with Money and VICKSBU

MORE SICKNE Special Dispatch to The Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 3. noderated very materially, as he day has been unpleasant trable anxiety is manifested a ees who have returned la have been a sorely-afficied been a sorely-afficied were three brothers, with fam total fourteen persons. Thirt died in the last few weeks, lea

of the Yellow-Fever Commi in the city for the past two the morning for Port Gibson fever districts in this part of new cases of fever are reporte bree in Clinton, on the Railroad. The latter place, would escape, but their rigid to have proved inefficient. Mrs. Pettit, Miss Sus Pettit, Miss Willing, and an in a very critical condition. dition was also very unfavora ities of Sataitia, on the Yazo ther obstructions to trade or

CHATTANO

THREE DEATH

Special Disputch to The
CHATTANOGGA, Nov. S.—T
day—Mrs. Eliza Movi, John S ored. Sullivan was the Sullivan, wno died recen No frost this morning. Clear Thermometer at 9 p. m., 96, mittee has decided to wind ur 10th inst. Col. Burt is Price, a leading homeopathi to-day, but not from fever. graph-operator at Big Shand dead on a lounge yesterday an attack of quinsy. The went to sleep, and Wood got tion that he choked to death.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—The I ficially reported eight death the past twenty-four hours Among those who have died a Timothy Connors, Michael Co Mrs. E. C. Cobb, W. J. B. Le F. Busch. Dr. A. C. Ew who had been absent since the epidemic, but returned eig this afternoon of fever.

NEW ORLE NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. clear and pleasant. Deaths, 47, all told; total deaths, 8

FUTURE OF M A RAINBOW IN THE VAL Special Correspondence of MENPHIS, Oct. 25.—The corps, so soon to disperse, a months' arduous and faithful tained at a supper last Monda the Peabody Hotel, under the R. W. Mitchell, Medical Disporting couplings the couplings to the coupling to the couplings to the coupling to the co worthy compliment from a co and an evidence of the approx of Memphis feel for the serv of Memphis feel for the also an acknowledgment to scity's relief in a time of tre cians, nurses, and those who e lieve suffering humanity hav record, that will be perpetuate

the people, and serve as a conto guide others who may conto of a similar import, and called embodying the idea that the Northern men has forever but sectional political enmity, a people of our common countrone Federal unity. This sent be regarded as the expression that behalf. The bloody chustoridged, and the bloody ship bridged, and the animositic may be regarded as forever pevidences of this fact are appared for guidences of the guidences of the guidences of the guidences of the guidences of this fact are appared for guidences of the guidences of the guidences of the guidences of the stanning into the condition of this connection with some and am more than convinced are true. There are said to be still existent who think that if out of Nazareth, but I have f No doudt they still live, but I barts at the North who regard ern as conceived in malevole forth in sin, they stand by the not to be regarded as an individual description of the with the surrender at Appoma where the antagonism which has beeward the North has completed ever found expression.

They claim that all reverse of the guidences of the guidences of the guidences of the guidences and positions of trust when seemed to be a spirit of antagonism who they guidence of the ground score of the guidences and positions of trust when people by ill-advised lexisation of the g

were born to it. I am glad to is d and worthy gentlemen, and in above measure by their wonderium her own several other mines as reamined they have not bouded. One lied the "Horn Silver," located at Round Mountain, furnishes rock in re is found with some traces of gray its so rich that it is races of gray

from your correspondent at Leaddate of Sept. 2, there was a fine
of the
"Carbonater" Discoveries
lace, their wondrous richness and
it, and describing particinarity the
ith "in sight" at the Leiter "fron"
carbonates have been traced in variga in this direction, and a shaft of
Chiffs" Aline was thought to have
same formation; but it is not the
an oxide of manganese, closely reappearance the carbonates, and
silver.
3, William hoblason discovered on
ntain, and about half a mile up the
line of marylous richness, of the
cere as the "Racine Boy," at of
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"Plata verde," or Green Silver

s opened i about fifty feet wide

nt any wal-rock. It is said that

flered 225 000 for it, but prompt
Banker it ynolds, who was with

worth a misson. A million dollars in a month at a of fortune! The mind can hardly

There is bothing so stirs the tour nature as a gleaming hope, a tune, which seems to stand close We trust the chance which has ber men's researches may fall on during so we brave difficulty, hardahip.

is A CITY OF MEN.

Is houses of green lumber, just from and rarely battened, except perhaps thickness of paper on the inside, ed to meet the tertible winds and is of that exposed and elevated saw no women there, and the hardy have had no time to develop the debaucheries which made so lurid a to the picture in the letter referred Now all is business. Stores are mularge hotel is proposed, and a newsmall are talked of. The approach to road full of Nature's wildest peanty ur. Canon City, the gateway to the ank are talked of. The approach to road full of Nature's wildest peanty ur. Canon City, the gateway to this sached by the Denver & Rio Grande om Pueblo, whose cars are crowded ators, miners, drummers for lusis, editors, and the motier multitude arrous motives to the new Bonauza, ed also that the Atchison, Topeks & silroad will be completed to this place, for the Grand Canon of the Arkaniskty days. The stages of Barlow & S Orerland Stage Company centre stream of the Arkan-sixts days. The stages of Barlow & s Overland Stage Company centre eadville, California Gulch, and the nining regions. From Canon City tage-lines early you to the Cliffs and a road of singular and picturesque

CASUALTIES.

A SMASH-UP. estal Disputed to The Tribune.

III., Nov. 3.—This forenoon a freighta Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad
d about a mile west of Quincy. The of forty cars, of which d, and were completely demo to to-day, the same consuctor met lar accident on the same spot, and me cause.

prom A SCAFFOLD.

Metal Bisosich to The Tribuse.

O., Nov. 3.—Murphy, a survivor of the Exchange disaster, became contay, and states that Councily had ground before he began his horrible hat he tried to grasp the rope, but the Goroner is investigating the accimining witnesses and inspecting the de will continue the case to-morrow.

NDER THE WHEELS. pecial Disputch to The Tribuns.

5, Nov. 3.—James Curley, a boy 11 ce, was run over by an engine of the iway near the corner of Main and ts this afternoon, and both legs were at the knees. The boy was taken to capital soon after the accident, and a were amoutated. He may survive.

FATAL ACCIDENT. aged 25 years, was thrown from his riday last and struck on a bridge of the brain followed, and he died orning. He was a popular and work, and his death has cast a gloom of

FIRES.

DAM. N. Y., Nov. 3.—The storage de-of Green's knitting-mill was burned ing. The fallong waits crushed into Blood's mill burying three men is not machiners. Charles Lutton lost the other two were slightly injured, as \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000 t Blood's, \$14,000; insured. AT LASALLE, ILL.

a. Ill.. Nov. 3.—The residence of Dr. ter. in this city, together with most nsehold furniture, was destroyed by cening. Loss, 81,200 to \$1,500; insur-eported; probably incendiarism.

T SARATOGA, N. Y. JA. N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Charendon damaged \$15,000 by fire to-day.

LIBEL SUIT. LIBEL SUIT.

INCEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—In the County terday Judge Mann decided against the ra new-trial in the fibel suit of P. C. S. Cramer & Co., publishers of the The verdict against Cramer was for mages, and the Court refuses to set it

Dodging a Dead Duck.

Torongs Mad.

lees of the St. Clair Flats and a few re enjoying some rare shooting this syear a party of thirteen barged 48 me day, an average of thirty-four per preserve, which is excellently well sists of no less than 38,000 acres of d drowned land and small lakes.

O. Howard, who is as enthusiasies a pas he is a cricketer, a day or two ago an accident which was pretty near terhis existence. He is a great believer ne, and consequently likes to try his fe large black ducks. On the occasion in the presented his weapon at a four-oaring forty or fifty yards above him. Tell-like aim, brought it down deaduck, even in death, was to be avenged, direct for the devoted head of its ho dodged as well as he was able in his received a blow in the lumbar region, r a moment, laid him out, and subseonance blim to camp for two or three ith great presence of mind Mr. Howed the trophy, and, in spite of his wed to help devour it with a guisto born on the Flats.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Weather a Little Warmer, and the Mortality Greater.

Fugitives Will Die if They Rush Back into Danger.

Thoughts Inspired by a Study of the People of Memphis.

Conspicuity of a Feeling of Entire

Conciliation with the

North. The Negro Much Reprobated, but Very Handy in Times of Sickness

Pleaty of Fortunes in Memphis for Men with Money and Energy.

and Death.

VICKSBURG.

MORE SICKNESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 3.—The weather has ted very materially, and the sun during hav has been unpleasantly warm. Considble anxiety is manifested regarding the refuess who have returned lately, four of whom been taken down in the past twenty-four have been taken down in the past twenty-tour, home. There was but one death in the city to-day,—an infant of Mrs. O'Neal. Dr. and Mrs. Cashman died in the country to-day. This has indeed been a sorely-afflicted family. There sere three brothers, with families numbering in total fourteen persons. Thirteen of these have died in the last few weeks, leaving one child, an

DR. BEMIS AND PARTY, of the Yellow-Fever Commission, who have been in the city for the past two days, will leave in the morning for Port Gibson and other yellow-lever districts in this part of the State. Two new cases of fever are reported in Edwards, and three in Clinton, on the Selma & Montgomery Railroad. The latter place, it was thought. would escape, but their rigid quarantine seems to have proved inefficient. At Mr. Pettit's place, in the lower part of the county, Mrs. Pettit, Miss Sue Knight, Robert Pettit, Miss Willing, and another lady are all in a very critical condition. Dr. Morrill's condition was also very unfavorable. The authormoved all quarantine restrictions, and no fur-ther obstructions to trade or travel will be ex-

CHATTANOOGA.

THREE DEATHS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOGGA, Nov. 3.—Three deaths today—Mrs. Eliza Moyl, John Sullivan, and a colwed man. There are two new cases, both olored. Sullivan was the oldest son of John No frost this morning. Clear and warm to-day. Thermometer at 9 p. m., 96. The Relief Com-nittee has decided to wind up its affairs by the 10th inst. Col. Burt is convalescent. Dr. Price, a leading homeopathic physician, is sick to-day, but not from fever. Blake Wood, teleoperator at Big Shanty. Ga., was found dead on a lounge yesterday morning. He had so attack of quinsy. The man nursing him went to sleep, and Wood got into such a position that he choked to death.

THE DAT'S NEWS.

MENTHIS, Nov. 3.—The Board of Health ofscially reported eight deaths from fever during the past twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Ilmothy Connors, Michael Costello, J. C. Jones, Mrs. E. C. Cobb, W. J. B. Lonsdale, and Mary P. Busch. Dr. A. C. Ewell, a local physician who had been absent since the appearance of while his afternoon of fever.

NEW ORLEANS.

NINE DEATHS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 3.—The weather is clear and pleasant. Deaths, 9; cases reported, 47, all told; total deaths, 3,954; total cases

FUTURE OF MEMPHIS.

A RAINBOW IN THE VALE OF TEARS.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
MEMPHIS, Oct. 25.—The Howard medical more, so soon to disperse, after nearly three months' arduous and faithful service, was cuter-taked at a supper last Monday night, given at the Feabody Hotel, under the auspices of Dr. E. W. Mitchell, Medical Director. It was a northe condition orthy compliment from a competent source, ad an evidence of the appreciation the people a Memphis feel for the services rendered, as iso an acknowledgment to all who came to the ans, nurses, and those who came hither to re-ter suffering humanity have left a glorious acord, that will be perpetuated in the hearts of the people, and serve as a conspicuous example to guide others who may come hereafter. In his address of welcome, Dr. Mitchell gave exession to a sentiment of gratitude felt by

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE and the North, which was followed by speeches of a similar import, and called forth a resolution enbodying the idea that the ready response of Northern men has forever buried the batchet of sectional political enmity, and hereafter the propie of our common country would rejoice in one federal unity. This sentiment may indeed be regarded as the expression of the people in that behalf. The bloody chasm has indeed been bridged, and the bloody shirt consigned to an obtivion from which it will never be resurrected. Hereafter no North, no South, no Kast, no West will obtain, and the animosities born of the War may be regarded as forever passed. Gratifying evidences of this fact are apparent on every side, and feelings of sincere, heartfelt thanks for the practical sympathy which has been evidenced by the Northern people are heard at every point. All think it is the compensation with which God in His infinite love has accompanied the pidemic, and that the epidemic itself was in a similar import, and called forth a resolution

A HEAVENLY DISPENSATION

the nature of

A HEAVENLY DISPENSATION

to accomplish what political maneuvering and cloquent rhetoric has failed to secure. I have gramined into the condition of public sentiment in this connection with some degree of care, and am more than convinced that the premises are true. There are said to be

A MINORITY OF BOURBONS

still existent who think that no good can come out of Nazareth, but I have failed to find such. No deaut they still live, but like their counterparts at the North who regard everything Southern as conceived in malevolence and brought forth in sin, they stand by themselves, and are not to be regarded as an index of the popular will. Gentlemen of character here assert that the antagons which has been said to exist toward the North has completely died out, if it ever found expression. Many go further and aver that none was ever felt. They claim that all the antipathies frowing out of the War ceased where the Blue and the Gray settled for all time the differences between the sections. What because the North grew out of the fact that the South, politically, was a unit. This political unit, it is claimed, was forced upon the Southern Poole by Bli-advised legislation, by the passage of the reconstruction and other measures through the influence of the Republican party. By the emigration of North grew of the helpless condition of the South to foist themselves into prominence and positions of trust when they robbed the people and committed outrages, published being and the condemned at the North which Northern which Northern which Northern which Northern which Northern as the people and committed outrages, published being and other which Northern which Northern which Northern which Northern which Northern which would be decidemed at the North server which Northern which would be even when the prominence and positions of trust when heavy robbed the people and committed outrages, published being and the sufference and which Northern which Northern which Northern which Northern which Northern which Nort

and positions of trust, when they robbed the people and committed outrages, published abels, and were guilty of acts which would be condemned at the North, and which Northern acu would scorn. The Republican party, prompted, or assuming to be, by public opinion Aorth, at the close of the War, say residents are, launched forth a series of measures which were destructive to recubican liberty and the interest and the states. These measures pro-

voked opposition and furnished the warp and woof from which the bloody shirt was woven. Yet the South bears no good will toward the Democratic party.

A LEADING POLATICIAN
in this vicinity stated to me last evening that a party could have been formed in the South, at any time within six months after the close of the War, the leading planks of whose platform would have been a bitter hostility to the Democratic party. The people here held that party responsible for the War, its causes and consequences. Viewing the situation from this standpoint, they were ready to unite with any conservative element, and would have aided in visiting upon the Democracy the severest punishment possible for their losses of life and property,—complete and irretrievable annihilation; but the resonstruction measures adopted by Congress prevented this, and completed the political and personal unflication of the Southern people. In reply to a suggestion that the Republican party in these particulars did not fairly represent the Northern beople, my informant responded that was not his conclusion. That party, he maintained, has ALWAYS ASSUMED TO REPRESENT the Northern States. The South, though not acquiescing in this assumption, and opposing the Republican party and its measures, have not regarded themselves as opposing the Federal Government, and desire not to be misunderstood in that respect. There always existed a certain local prejudice here, for the indulgence of which the people have a precedent in the rivairies which prevail between Northern cities and States: between St. Louis and Chicago, for example. But even this has been completely wiped ont, and to-day—in Memphis at least—the most complimentary recommendation a stranger can offer is the fact that he is a Northern man in good standing in his section. Hostility has been exorcised by the kindness, liberality, sympathy, and fellow-feeling menifested North during the continuance of the epidemic, both at present and in 1873.

\*\*THIS LIBERALITY\*\*

both at present and in 1873.

THIS LIBERALITY
is all the more appreciated occause it was unexpected: it was unexpected because the bitterness of the Republican party, as expressed by the leaders thereof, had induced a belief that the North was vindictive, unforgiving, and indulged but one hope,—the complete and permanent subjugation of the South. These animosities gave birth to the bloody shirt, the publication of crimes alleged to have been committed in the South that were brutal in the extreme, and deserving of a penaity that never was administered. These crimes, which at the North would be laid at the door of their proper authors, were attributed to the Democratic party. To charge the party with their commission, it is insisted, was radically wrong, without foundation in fact, and simply a political maneuvre

TO FIRE THE NORTHERN HEART.

insisted, was radically wrong, without foundation in fact, and simply a political maneuvre
TO FIRE THE NORTHERN HEART.
No one denies but that crimes have been comy
mitted; but what every one with whom I
have conversed on the subject avers is, that the
guiltless have been indicted at the bar of public
opinion North. They maintain that no party
ought to be held responsible for the crimes of
law-breakers who would be guilty in any section
of the country in which they might be located.
In the sparsely-settled portions of the South is
to be found the same class of desperadoes who
frequent Deadwood, the Black Hills settlements, and frontier towns generally. This class
has been guilty of the crimes charged to the
Southern people, of which they are innocent,
and which they protest they are unjustly accused of. Thus another origin of the "bloodyshirt business" is traced to its source, and
found to be untenable. In regard to
INDIVIDUAL PREJUDICES,
they, too, have been obliterated. One can
scarcely realize the changed feelings that have
grown up here, it is said, within the past three
months. I overheard a conversation at breakfast yesterday between an ex-Confederate Gen-

scarcesty realize the changed teelings that have grown up here, it is said, within the past three months. I overheard a conversation at breakfast yesterday between an ex-Confederate General and an ex-soldier, which gives a fair idea of the condition of affairs. After some preliminaries the soldier remarked to the General that when he surrendered he did so with a mental reservation, but hereafter he could only have but one feeling toward the North and Northern men, and that was a pride that they came from a common ancestry, were united under the same flag, and were marching onward, hand in hand, to the same destiny. And this feeling is entertained by every soldier who flushed his sword in defense of a cause that is lost. The other day I visited the warcrooms of the Relief and Aid Committee, and was shown through the various cepartments by an ex-solthrough the various departments by an ex-sol-dier in the army of the Confederate States. He spoke of the sympathy that had been manifested at the North

ed at the North

WITH TEARS IN HIS BYES,
and called down the blessings of Heaven upon
those benefactors who in the hour of need
yielded to the promptings of hearts that beat
with a sympathy almost Godlike. The day of
proscription, social and commercial ostracism,
is passed. Many Northern men who came here
in response to the call for aid have decided to
settle at the South, and will be welcomed to the
hearts of her people. To-day the ex-Confederates have inaugurated a movement Jooking to
the erection of a monument to the memory of
Lieut. Benner, who died at Vicksburg, and other
measures will be taken to commemorate in
marble the deeds of the Northmen who fell
while ministering to the dying, burying the
dead, and comforting the widow and orphan.
Sectional prejudices are forever obliterated, and

while ministering to the dying, burying the dead, and comforting the widow and orphan. Sectional prejudices are forever obliterated, and a future will be born of the travail through which the South has passed more prosperous than the past could have conceived of.

WITH REGARD TO THE NECKO, he is regarded by his late masters and the people generally as the worst feature of Southern life. His improvement or deterioration is a problem the future only can solve. His tendencies are to idleness and improvidence. He is elannish, and, while not vindictive naturally, has been made so by the teachings of unscrupulous political mendicants who overran the South in the years immediately succeeding the War. This, coupled with his ignorance, for which there is no practical remedy, resolves him into a burden, especially in all the border States, which can only be lightened by time and the gradual immigration and settlement in those States of whites, who bring with them that industry and enterprise inseparable from the development of resources and accretion of wealth. The question has frequently suggested itself to economists here as to the practicability of enforcing a system of labor that would remedy these evils, but none has been discovered that can be made available. The practice in old times of

ARRESTING ALL VAGRANTS AND SELLING THEM to the highest bidder, which would seem to be possible, would not be tolerated by the whites for an instant. They are lovers of liberty, and, aside from the manifest injustice of such a measure, realize how forciby it would react upon the unfortunate of their own race who would be affected by its adoption. And right

measure, realize now loreout a who would be affected by its adoption. And right here in respect to slavery: the people, without regard to caste, position, wealth, or influence, are not only reconciled to the present situation, but could not be persuaded to restore the old regime. Jeff Davis has placed himself on record as unalterably opposed to the restoration of the condition of servitude to which the black was committed prior to the War, and, his ultimatum is but an expression of opinion wherever slavery existed on this continent. The plantations on which the negro is employed are either run on shares or similar to the manner in which farms are managed at the North. But many of THE COTTON ESTATES are worked by whites exclusively, and result in greater profits to the producer. The negroes thus employed live up to every dollar they make, and are compelled to work to provide for this continued draft on their resources. Occasionally one of the more fortunate saves a bale of the staple, and as soon as it is ginned and baled he follows it to the city, attends personally to its disposition, and, having received the results of the sale, lives in idleness until the proceeds are exhausted, when he, in a majority of cases, joins the members of his race who live by levying upon the property of others, until arrest blocks his little game, and he is sent to the Island. He follows this line of life until he is marked as a suspicions character, when he emigrates to other cities and insulges a base repetition. He rarely returns to the country, but drars out an eventful existence until disease and exposure accomplish their work, and he is consigned to an unknown grave in the Potter's field.

work, and he is consigned to an unknown grave in the Potter's field.

POLITICALLY the negro is a Republican, and when left to consuit his own inclinations, uninfluenced by fear or personal interest, he will vote that ticket without a scratch. He believes that his freedom is due entirely to the party of Republican principles, and will always remain faithful to his benefactors—not the Republican carpet-bagging adventurers, who are yearly becoming fewer in point of numbers; he has lost confidence in them and will no more be influenced by their directions. He is an admirer of "grit," and the absence of that element in the character of this class completed the colored voters' identity with Southern Republicans,—men who are Republicans as the result of reflection; men who have been raised in the same neighborhoods with this black constituency; whose integrity and character are unassailable, and who possess—must possess—that complement of nerve, courage, and "Yankee pluck" to which the carpet-bagger is a stranger.

MORALLY

pet-bagger is a stranger.

MORALLY
the negroes, if not the originators, are the practitioners of a peculiar set of ideas not entirely in harmony with the code of ethics advocated by the whites. There is, indeed, said to be a wonderful absence of morality among them, but whether due to innate wickedness, or to the examples by which they are guided, it is hard to tell. In this connection it may be said, as the result of careful observation by moralists and

law-makers here, that it is the extreme of folly for philanthropists anywhere to expect that the megroes can in all respects be what the whites are. The latter have arrived at their present condition in the scale of virtue, intelligence, and civilization under the Christian and civil codes, and have become lovers of moral worth and conservators of law and liberty. Those who have made the future of the negro a study insist that naturally, morally, and educationally this is impossible to the African, in support of which conclusion they point to his career since the abolition of slavery, which they claim has been retrogressive. It is hard, they say, to decide what the end will be. Absorption they regard as out of the question, and while they decline to contemplate his gradual extinction, this, it is tacitly admitted, must be his fate.

AGAINST ALL THIS TALK, THESS WORKS:

it is tacitly admitted, must be his fate.

AGAINST ALL THIS TALK, THESE WORKS:
During the epidemic they have been a very lever of power for good. As nurses, policemen, soldlers, servaits in the care of the establishments of wealthy fugitives, they have by their acts and fidelity commanded the esteem of all, and deserve well of those whom they have thus benefited. Some argue that this is due to the pride a negro has in a little brief authority, to his strong sympathies, and to other causes. But no matter what prompted him to act, he has done that which was right, and done it like a man, and is entitled to every meed of praise he is awarded.

has done that which was right, and done it like a man, and is entitled to every meed of praise he is awarded.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MEMPHIS is generally regarded as promising, though this morning she bears the appearance of a faded beauty without the accessories of rouge and poudre. Had the epidemic been confined to the city, it is sometimes said that the future would be without hope, but its general prevalence in the surrounding country has been her salvation. Business is beginning to open up with vigor, and the belief is expressed that a greater prosperity will attend these undertakings in the ensuing four months than ever before in her histyry. As a point to which to emigrate, and for the investment of capital, this city presents many advantages. The defects in the city's sewerage, paving, etc., which are supposed to be the causes of the epidemic, will be remedied, and, if health can be maintained here, there is wealth for the capitalist, as also for the industrious and enterprising tradesman or mechanic. There must be in a city that furnishes supplies to the surrounding country and is the market for a haif million bales of cotton yearly. An enterprising man coming here and taking patient observation, will see abundant opportunities for a large profit on his investments.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURES would pay enormously. A woolen manufactory at present in operation is regarded as a veritable "bonanza." the stock of which it is impossible to purchase. The putting up of canned fruits and the shipment of early vegetables to Northern markets would pay handsomely. There is also a great need of ciothing, as also boot and shoe manufactories, both of which would repay investment in the shortest possible time. Memphis, as is known, is within a half-day's ride of the coal and iron mines of North Aiabana, and nowhere in the country could a foundry be run so cheaply and so remuneratively as in this city. The harvest is plenty and the laborers are few, and if an enterprising citizen of the spirit, industry, and go-aheadati

CANADA.

Preparations for Lorne's Arrival-Lumber-Cardinal Simeoni to Archbishop Lynch— The Death of Chief-Justice Harrison—Sir Francis Hineks.

Special Dispatch to The Tribs

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 .- Mr. Sidney Hall, who acted s special artist for the Graphic during the Franco-Prussian war, is now on his way to Can-ada, to illustrate the progress of the new Gov-ernor-General and the Princess Louise through

ernor-General and the Princess Louise through the principal cities of the Dominion, for the same paper. Mr. William Boyd is the special correspondent of the London Times for the same occasion. Lieut.-Col. Fred Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards, and author of "A Ride to Khiva," is in this country, it is supposed for the London Daily Nees.

The manufacture of square timber in the Ottawa Vallev this year is not expected to exceed 4,000,000 feet. There will, however, be a very large increase in other manufactures. The mills at the Chaudiere are still running, but most of them will close down shortly, the stock of logs being about exhausted.

The "Dominion Bank-Note Company" seeks incorporation, to engrave bank-notes, and do a general lithographing and printing business in Ottawa; capital to be \$100,000, in 2,000 shares of \$50 each. The applicants are the Hon. John Hamilton, George Drumimond, Samuel Dawson, Richard White, and L. R. Church, of Montreal,—which gentlemen are the Provisional Directors of the Company.

Richard White, and L. R. Church, of Montreal,
—which gentlemen are the Provisional Directors
of the Company.

The number-merchants of the Ottawa district
are preparing to commence operations, and a
large quota of men have already been dispatched
to the shanties.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Archbishop Lynch has re-

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Archbishop Lynch has re-ceived the following letter from Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Papel Prapaganda at

Rome:

Most Reverend Lord Archbishop: Whilst sending you the Indult which you asked in favor of the Sisters of St. Joseph, I have great pleasure in being able to assure you that the Holy Father has graciously received the expressions of nomage, opedience, and veneration which you charged me to present to him on behalf of your Grace; and his Holiness has likewise deigned to grant to yourself, your clergy, and all the faithful committed to your care, his Apostolic Benediction. Affectionately, at your Grace's service,

are, his Aberice, it your Grace's service,
John Card. Simeoni, Prefect.

at your Grace's service,

Alexander Hay, the operator at Carleton, charged with having caused the collision on the Grand Trunk Railroad by giving unwarranted instructions to the conductor of the special freight-tram, was brought before the Police Magistrate, and, on application of counsel for the Company, was remanded until Tuesday, in order that it may be known with some probability whether the injured brakeman, Still, who remains in a very critical condition, is likely to recover. Should he die, Hay will be indicted for manslaughter.

The country has sustained a great loss in the death of Chief-Justice Harrison (a notice of whose demise appeared in Saturday's Tribune). His Lordship had been ill for some weeks; but, although at times there was eause for fear that serious consequences might ensue, it was fondly hoped he would soon recover his wonted health, and resume the discharge of the duties pertanning to the high position he was called upon to fill. Chief-Justice Harrison was held in the very highest respect by his fellow-citizens, and by the country at large. He was a man of sterling character, great abilities, and genial disposition, and one whose place in any walk in life it will be difficult worthily to fill.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—A settlement of the pooling arrangement between the local telegraph companies is said to be referred to the arbitration of Capt. Mayne, R. N., Managing Director of the United States Cable Company.

The Southeastern & Passumpsic Railway Company has been unable to come to an arrangement with the Grand Trunk for the right of way through the Victoria Bridge.

Sir Francis Hincks publishes a letter in which

ment with the Grand Trunk for the right of way through the Victoria Bridge.

Sir Francis Hincks publishes a letter in which he declines to return to public life.

A petition is being gotten up at St. Johns, Que., for the commutation of the death-sentence passed on Costafloraz to imprisonment for life.

tence passed on Costafloraz to imprisonment for life.

American speculators are buying potatoes extensively in this Province for export to the United States.

The Grand Trunk Railway is fitting up a car for the accommodation of the New Governor-General and his wife, on their passage from Halifax to Ottawa. No expense is being spared to make it luxurious.

Attempts having lately been made to upset trains on the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railroad, by placing obstructions on the line, the Government has offered a reward for the conviction of the guilty parties.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A lunatic at the Asylum here, named Thomas McGiveran, met a horrible death by scalding. The attendant left him for a few moments, and he turned on the hot water nimself.—being so badly scalded that he died shortly after.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

himself,—being so badly scalded that he used shortly after.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Catherines, Nov. 3.—A New York firm is about to erect a silk-factory here, putting in machinery to the value of \$30,000, and employing 500 hands.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 3.—The Hon. Pierre Bachaud, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, that this morning. died this morning.

DR. REILLY AND JACKSON, MISS.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The letter signed W. H.
Gibbs, of Mt. Morris, Ill., published in yester-day's TRIBUNE, and traversing Dr. Reilly's card day's TRIBUNE, and traversing Dr. Reilly's card of the 31st ult., was evidently the result of hasty reading and entire misconception of the Doctor's language. If Mr. Gibbs had read with average discernment he would have seen that the so-called misstatements are distinctly averred to be the expressions of the Decople of the State of Mississippi, and of which expressions the Doctor wrote, "If one tithe they say be true," etc. When these people deny the correctness of the Doctor's reports of their expressions, it will be time enough to call that gentleman a "reckiess defamer." etc. Until then he is scarcely required to notice the abuse he may reasonably expect to receive. LOCAL POLITICS.

Saving at the Spigot and Losing at the Bung.

Business Reasons Why John Hoffman Should Be Elected.

Pretensions Riddled. Maladministration, Malfeasance, and Overcharging Established.

Kern's Challenge Taken Up and His

If Charley is a Man of His Word, He Will Sten Down and Out.

of Kern's Custodians Arrested for Robbing a Prostitute.

Minor Political Points .-- To-Morrow Will Settle It.

SAVING AT THE SPIGOT. Yesterday's TRIBUNE had an article on the subject of the 2 per cent commission on the collection of city taxes by Town Collectors, the legality of the retaining of which commissions by the Town Collectors is at present under consideration in the Courts, there being as yet no decision on the subject by any competent tri-bunal. In the course of that article, an illustration was drawn from the results accomplished by Kimball and Hoffman, working under differ ent systems, to show the absurdity and the lac of economy of that construction of the law which limits a Town Collector to a fixed, cast-iron which limits a Town Collector to a fixed, cast-iron salary of \$1,500, subject to deductions for contingent expenses and costs of possible litigation. The more this subject is gone into, the plainer does the wisdom of the course pursued by the North and West. Town Boards appear. These two bodies said to Collectors Tempel and Hoffman, "You take this 2 per cent on city collections. Out of it you have gut to pay your advertising bills, postal-cards, and other contingent expenses. In addition to that, we expect you to be prompt, energetic, and pushing. The town needs money, the park needs it, the city, county, and State require it at the earliest possible moment. The more diligent you are, the greater your reward will be. So go shead and collect." On the South Side the case was different. The understanding with the Collector there was that he was to turn over this 2 per cent to the Town Board. Under no circumstances was he to receive more than \$1,500. Whether he was slow or swift, a good Collector or a poor one, his reward was the same. There was nothing to spur him on to extra diligence, nothing to induce him to gather in the taxes needed by the city and county. The result was that, while Hoffman collected 91 per cent of his personal-property tax, Kimball collected but 40. This means more than it says on the face of it. It means that large sums were forever lost to State. County, city, town, and park. When a

personal-property tax, Kimball collected but 40. This means more than it says on the face of it. It means that large sums were forever lost to State, county, city, town, and park. When a Town Collector gets in only 40 per cent of the real-estate tax, that simply means that the collection of the other 60 per cent is delayed for some time, and the city or county merely loses the use of the 60 per cent for awhile. The land is good for the debt, and the money comes in sooner or later. But with personal property it is vastly different. If it is not collected at once the property disappears; it is burned up, broken up, worn away, moved off, the owners become insolvent, or change their residence from one Division to another and evade pursuit. A personal-property tax not collected by the Town Collector is generally gone forever. So, in order to insure the equal distribution of the burden of taxation, to make everybody pay something on his property, the personal-property tax should be collected as promptly and as closely as possible. This can be done best by the Town Collectors. The Town Collectors will only do it when they have an incentive for so doing. If you say to the Town Collector, "Your pay is fixed at \$1,500, which may all be swallowed up in incidental expenses, and you have also to give a bond which will entail incidental responsibilities in the way of rectprocation, and you shall receive no more money than this \$1,500, no matter how good you are, but very little tax of any kind will be collected. If you say to a Town Collector, "The more you are worth the more you will be paid." he will go on, he will collect close, and will hand over to the city, and county, and other municipalities the moneys which are to them the breath of life.

There was published yesterday a little table showing what Kimball would have done had he collected like Hoffman, and how far short Hoffman would have fallen had he collected like Kimball. The table was made to apply only to the city tax of the table as made to apply only to the ci

Kimball. The table was made to apply only to

the city tax on personal property. In order to make it complete it is given below in full, cov-ering city, State, county, and park: Kimball's collection city personal prop-

The records of Sheriff Kern, as left in the courts, show that he has made an inefficient and competent Sheriff. He has left undone those things which he ought to have done, and done that which he ought not to have done. A cor-respondent of THE TRIBUNE, who knows what

respondent of The Tribune, who knows what he is talking about, writes as follows:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Sheriff Kern, in his bantering and Binfly letter to the press, which he challenged to an immediate and thorough investigation of his administration, uses the following fooihardy language: "And I gnarantee, if any neglect, discrepancy, deficiency, or maindministration of any kind or nature shall be found, I will at once withdraw from the canvass in favor of any candidate the agentlemen of the Contral Democratic Committee may name." This is a broad challenge, but we accept it on his own terms, in the fail assurance that if but one of the following instances of "neglect, discrepancy, deficiency, and maiadimistration" shall prove true, then will Kern, being a man of honor and true to his word, place his written withdrawal from the canvass in the hands of the Democratic Central Committee on or before Tuesday morning, whereat the Democracy world response.

Here are a few of the instances of Sheriff Kern's Here are a few of the instances of Sperin Kern's neglect:

1. To make a semi-annual report on the day required by law, thereby subjecting himself to a fine.

2. Failing to render a full and minute report of each kind and class of fees received, and of each form of expenditure, clerk hire, stationery, etc., as required by Sec. 31, Chap. 53. Rev. Stat.

3. To keep in regular and constant use the record described in that section.

4. To make a separate report of "back fees," as required by another section.

5. To state in which six months period fees reported collected were earned.

6. To swear to his reports at the time and in the manner required.

manner required.
7. To account for all the "emoluments" referred to in his oath, such as profits on his car-loads of prisoners taken to Joliet, the dieting of prisoners, restau ant extras, etc.
8. Neglecting to properly indorse his fees on

mileage is overestimated in almost every case.

10. On acceptant writs served and marked "served" by him no fees whatever are indorsed. Can the Sheriff's books be correct when the papers which is not from his office show such gross carelessness? Surely there must be "discrepancy" somewhere.

11. In his last semi-annual report, which is not marked "audited," the Board disallowed a claim of 500, which should therefore have been turned over to the County Treasurer, but that officer's last report shows that Kern defield the Board and kept the \$500. If that is not a "deficiency," as well as a "discrepancy," then what is one? But, with more time and a better opportunity to investigate the Sheriff's acts, nomerous instances—of "neglect." "discrepancy" and, possibly, "deficiency "night be discovered. If, without going a step inside Kern's office, all these violations appear, how much worse will matters be should a rigid investigation of the office itself be attempted?

Of "maladministration" there are instances everywhere in Kern's official career. Deputies (that means Kern), for whom he is responsible, neglecting their duties, electioneering, serving papers and executing process without promptitude and dispatch; taking private fees or rewards for doing their duty, or for serving one paper sooner than esnother; blind and illegal reports, writs, and other papers, suggestive of blundering carelessness and inefficiency. Important legal documents now on file in all the courts look as though the Sheriff had employed a lot of school-boys as deputies to do his work. Not a single paper is promerly indorsed and returned. Who can resist the conclusion that the Sheriff so will be paper is promerly indorsed and returned. Who can resist the conclusion that the Sheriff some spread of the most important papers suggestive of blundering carelessness, and inefficiency of sheriff seministration certain law-yers had better scan nore closely the law as related to the Sheriff sadministration certain law-yers had better scan nore closely the

The instances referred to are as follows, and may be found on papers on file with the Clerk of the Circuit Court. They are taken almost at random:

Writ No. 28, 382. Pulsifer vs. City of Chicago; summons served on Monroe Heath, Mayor; fee charged, \$1; lumped; 30 cents overcharge.

No. 28, 300. Garnishee writ of George C. Smith vs. Dorgett, Bassett & Hills; charge, 75 cents; no mileage indorsed.

No. 28, 198. Same vs. H. O. McDaid, 101 Washington street; writ indorsed; 75 cents paid.

No. 28, 183. Writ indorsed no property found; 75 cents paid.

The only chancery summons found correct was served by the Sheriff of Winnebago County, indorsed as follows: Copy, 75 cents; mileage, 20 cents; and return, 10 cents; total, \$1.05. None of Kern's writs are properly indorsed. Here are more specimens of them:

No. 28, 188. Chancery; carnisnec; Maria Hermann vs. Harrison Jefferson; fees paid, \$1; no blanks filled out.

No. 29, 200. Summons; Receiver vs. O'Connell, corrier of Nineteerth and Wood streets; fee charged, \$1.50; nine miles. Excessive charge, 45 cents.

No. 28, 706. Garnishee writ of Pullman Palace. No. 28, 796. Garnisbee writ of Pulman Palace-Car Company, corner of Adams street and Michi-gan avenue; charges, \$1; no mileage, etc., men-

No. 29, 582. B. F. Chotwell, 69 Madison street. No. 29,582. B. F. Chotwell, 69 Madison street; charges, 75 cents.
No. 20,580. Lyde C. Huntington, 118 Monroe street; 75 cents paid.
No. 29,563. Chancery summons; Rebecca Smith; no mileage and no return: \$1, paid.
No. 29,562. Charles N. Peterson. Cooper vs. Petash, et al.; no indersement of fees what-No. 29, 385. Writ Hansenbein vs. Hansenbein; \$1.

A chancery summons to 869 West Twenty-first
A chancery summons to 869 West Twenty-first
Street; \$1. paid; no record of mileage; etc.
No. 20, 398. Attachment writ on John John
Dermind; \$2. 25, paid; no mileage record mentioned.
No. 28, 585. Return no property found; 20 cents.
No. 28, 586. Summons M. D. Ogden; 75 cents,
paid. paid. No. 28, 581. Summons C. A. Carr; \$1, paid; no

No. 28, 581. Summons of the control dorsed.
The above are but specimen bricks. Kern has sent out the challenge, and the gauntlet has been taken up. There is not one of the above writs mentioned that has been legally indorsed.

or that gives the items of charges as the law requires.
Will Mr. Kern now keep his word and step

HOW TO VOTE. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—I desire to vote in the city Tuesday the straight Republican ticket, unscratched, but unfortunately returned too late to register. Will you please inform me what modus operaudi it is necessary for me to go through in order to attain the desired wish? Heretofore I have allowed my vote to go with the Democratic party through no pargo with the Democratic party through no particular choice, other than caused by the sympathy a person naturally feels for the weaker chicken in a cock-fight, but the very able and lucid speech of Gov. Oglesby last evening, to which I had the pleasure of listening, opened my eyes and set me to thinking. And while pondering over his question, "What has the Republican party done that it should be turned out of power?" another one as weighty, I think, presented itself, viz.: "What has the Democratic party done that recommends it to power over the Republican party?"

I would say that I have never voted in Chicago, having lived here a little over a year, never registered, and hence my ignorance as to the means. Am comparatively a stranger here. I would therefore thank you for information which will lead to one more vote for the Republican ticket, now when votes are so much needed.

The law on the subject is as follows:

No vote shall be received at any State election in this State if the name of the person offering to vote be not on the register made on the Tuesday preceding the election, unless the person offering to vote shall furnish to the judges of the election has affidavit, in writing, stating therein that he is an inhabitant of said district, and entitled to vote therein at such election, and prove by the oath of a householder and registered voter of the district in which he offers to vote that he knows such person to be an inhabitant of the district, and, if in any city, giving the residence of such person within said district. The oath may be administered by one of the judges or inspectors of the election, at the poll where the vote shall be offered, or by any person authorized to administer oaths.

KERN'S CUSTODIAN! If any additional proof were wanting to show that Sheriff Kern has the unbounded support of the criminal classes of this city, that proof was found yesterday. Early in the morning Harry Robinson's saloon on Fourth avenue was the scene of a very bold robbery. A cyprian named Lillie Dean, who had entered the place, was thrown down and choked by one of three men, while the other two went though her pockets and stole a small red leather purse, containi \$70 cash. She was quite badly injured, and was not able to report at the Armory until some time later. The thieves went out, but returned a few minutes afterwards, and Robinson, by touching an A. D. T. instrument, called in the police and had them captured. At the station they gave the names of Joseph Delincier, alias McMullin, Charles Russell, and Martin Moynhan. The former was found in possession of some of the cash, and the latter of a glove stolen from Miss Dean's pocket. All three were positively identified. Moynhan was recognized by Capt. O'Donnell as an-old thief, who has frequently been in the toils. In his nocket was found a sheet of paper bearing the signature of Charles Kern. Sheriff of Cook County, constituting Michael Moynhan custodian at the furniture factory of Pilgrim & Greenfield, on time later. The thieves went out, but returned

Polk street, near Blue Island avenue. Moynihan had been given this sinceure by Joseph Lawler, brother to the Alderman, who was given a deputyship after the last election, when Frank Lawler was elected by a large majority simply because nobody could conscicutiously wote for his only opponent. This man Joseph Lawler also owns a saloon at the corner of Polk and Halsted streets, which is notorious as a hang-out for crooked men of all sorts. Another brother, Mike Lawler, has served time in the Penitentiary, and has, since his return to this city, been instrumental several times in turning up to private detective agencies stolen property. This because private detectives dared deal with him more roughly that the city Police Department has ever yet attempted. It was Mike Lawler who raised the funds for the Race murderers to leave town, and he ought to be in jail now for aiding and abetting the escape of Lamb and others. The Sheriff ought indeed be proud of the political support of such a crowd. But the best of the story remains.

support of such a crowd. But the best of the story remains.

At daylight yesterday morning Joe Lawler succeeded in spiriting away the document bearing Sheriff Keru's signature. He was ashamed to let it be known that either himself or Kern had shielded so notorious a thief, and he called at the Armory and demanded the document, which was given him. Last night he again called with Ed Powell and H. W. Whitchurch, a Halsted-street pawnbroker, and furnished ball for the trio of robbers.

In yesterday's issue of the Times there ap-peared a letter from John Farrell, slandering Mr. John B. Taylor, who is a candidate for the Mr. John B. Taylor, who is a candidate for the Legislature in the Third District, and saying that the iron molders would not support him, which is false. While we think that any one who knows John Farrell, 426 Archer avenue, would not give it any credit, but, for fear it should reach the eye of some one who is not acquainted with him, we wish to place him and ourselves right before the people, and we heartly indorse Mr. Taylor, and will use all honorable means to re-elect him.

elect him.

John McGraw,
Frank Miller,
John Portsmouth,
Daniel Dwyer,
James Hamilton,
G. R. Bonesteel,
George Rodgers,
N. Swieg,
T. O'Neill,
J. Mulcahv,
James O'Brien,
John Cahill,
Joseph McLaughlin
John O'Donnall,
Thomas C. O'Neill,
mittee of Iron-Moild

REPUDIATES IT. JEFFERSON, Nov. 3.—In the list of candidate in last evening's Journal, I find my name as candidate for Commissioner for the Second District on the Greenback ticket. In politics I am Republican, and am not a candidate for any office on any ticket. POLITICAL CHIPS.

After to-morrow it will be simply ex-Sherif Jack Garrick, ex-saloon-keeper, will soon go ack to barkeeping.

Kern's supporters swear that if he ain't elected that they will raise a riot. The threat is thin and weak.

Wanted—Voters bought and the highest prices paid; big promises made. Apply to Charley Kern or Frank Agnew, Democratic Headquarters, 46 Clark street.

Look out for Democratic repeaters to-mor-row. There is an organization for that purpose. Voters should be on their guard. The Super-visors and Marshals should attend to their duty. Special dispatches announcing the result of the elections in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and Wiscon-sin will be received at the Pacific Hotel Tues-

A Socialist meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Mueller's Hall, corner of North avenue
and Sedgwick street, Mr. J. Buchhauser in the
chair. Messrs. C. Meyer, H. Strochle, and P.
Grottkau harangued the crowd for over two
hours. They wanted the capitalists annihilated
at the polls next Tuesday.

The Socialists held another mass-meeting in the evening in a hall on Twenty-second street, near Wabash avenue. The attendance was very small, and the speakers and speeches the same as at all of the meetings they have held for months. Creech was there, and tried to sing some songs he has written. The speakers think they will poll from 9,000 to 13,000 votes to-mor-The experiment of holding a Republican meet The experiment of holding a Republican meeting Sunday afternoon (this being the first one during the campaign) proved a success, for Foiz Hall, corner of North avenue and Larrabee street, was comfortably full. The buik of those present were Germans, and they were very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Caspar Butz, Gen. H. H. Thomas, William Vocke, William Flotow, Mr. Stimmig, and others.

William Flotov, Mr. Stimmig, and others.

A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Seventeenth Ward was held last evening at the Maulton House. This organization is bitterly opposed to the election of Kern, and for this reason his satellites have made frequent attempts to capture it. Last evening was no exception to the rule. Big Jim Hannizan and a crowd of other ward bruisers attended early and made themselves decidedly conspicuous by their foul and blustering talk. A resolution was offered endorsing the Republican ticket, and then the retainers commenced, and undertook to have things their own way. The young men wouldn't stand it, but rather than have the meeting break up in a row accepted a motion to lay over till this eyening, when they propose to adopt it in full, and give their reasons for so doing, all of which will doubtless be an interesting reason for Kern and his corrupt backers.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at 83

which will doubtless be an interesting reason for Kern and his corrupt backers.
Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at 82 West Madison street. About 150 of the most respectable workingmen were present. Mr. Joseph Warmington was loudly called for, and, in response, said that he had at the carnest solicitation of his fellow-workmen come forward as a candidate for the Legislature. He had done so not alone for the purpose of endeavoring to do away with the disadvantage under which his own trade had been laboring, but also to effect a change by which the labor of couvicts would not interfere with honest labor. He pledged himself to do all in his powerff elected to do away with convict labor insonuch as it interfered with honest labor. He was a workingman himself, and had been so for twenty-cight years, and those present might rest assured that his best endeavor would be used to remove the great inconvenience under which they were now laboring.

The meeting then indorsed Mr. John Hoffman for Sheriff, Mr. O. L. Mann for Coroner, and Mr. Abner Taylor for Senator in the First District.

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patrons throughout the city we have established
Branch Olines in the different Divisions, and designated
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HORSES WINTERED IN BEST POSSIBLE MAN
her at my 'arm; good stables; satisfaction gnar
anteed; terms low. Address C. B. KASTON, Deersteld

MISCELLANEOUS. CREAT EXDUCTION IN GAS-BILLS-A SAVING J of one-third at the Exposition, Eight S. Watch Co., W. U. Telegraph Co., Burke's Clarendon, Evere, Woodruff, and hundreds of stores and private houses in this city, chould be sufficient evidence of the economy of Sherman's Expansion and Automatic Gas-Burners. Sold by W. F. Sificial M.N. 75 Bearborn-st. VESEY, OF GAD'S HILL-ELECTION RETURNS will be received by telegraph at VESEY'S, No. 222 South Clark st.

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POR SALE-SIGO WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT fone block from depot at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; 315 down and 55 monthly; cheapest property market, and shown free; abstract free; raintog fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 Lasalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-I WANT TO SELL PRICK BANK building, and lot 25x140, bank vaults and Hall safes, and lot 25x140, bank vaults and Hall safes, all in complete order, and now doing a banking business of \$50,000 to \$50,000; net profits \$5,000 per year; all free and clear, in one of the best growing towns in lows; cally bank in town. Good place for young man. T. B. BOYD, Boom 7, 170 Madison-st. FOR SALE-ARKANSAS MINERAL LANDS, TIM ber and farming lands for sale or exchange by J. H BARTON, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-TWO GOOD COAT AND PANTS makers to go to a large country town about fifty miles from Culcago: expanses paid. Apply at once as 199-201 Malison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-25 CHOPPERS AND TEAMSTERS FOR hands, 50 laborer for city. CHRISTIAN & CO., 256 South Water-4. WANTED-200 LABORERS FOR SOUTHER! Iowa 25 quarry men, 20 for pinery. Free fare at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

W ANTED-LIVE MEN TO TAKE OFDERS FOR my new self-extinguishing, non-explosive, asfety lamb. The best money making article out. To see it to appreciate it. It is perfect, and just what every choice of territory. Thousands can be sold in Chicago slone. C. M. Linngdron, 48 and 47 Jackson-si.

Domestics.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISI
girl for general housework. 279 South Park-13 WANTED-GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GII for general housework in a small family; was 54 per week. Inquire at 1165 Prairie-av.

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Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-TO DRY GOODS AND
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experience in English wholessle and manufacturing
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D agricultural, seed, cake, and corn merchant in England, and who has had four years in a Liverpool office and is thoroughly conversant with bookkeening, collecting, and traveling, wishes a situation in shipping or merchant's office. J. W. BAHWELL, teneral Post-Office, Chicago. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT DRUG-clerk; good references. Address C 12, Tribune.

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CITUATION WANGED-BY A MAN OF EXPERIcace as bank cashier of teller; city preferred.
First-class references. W 7, Tribuos office.

TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side.
TO RENT—\$12 PER MONTH—PINK TWO-STORT
brick house, 15 Fillmore-st. \$12—Two-story frame,
30 Harvard-st. Inquire at 38% Westernay.

South Wide.

TO RENT-TO FIRST-CLASS TENANT. A THREE-batory and basement stone-front home and brick barn on Wabashav. near Twelfirst, will not be rent-ed for a boarding-house. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, in TO RENT\_ROOMS.

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TO RENT - A LARGE NICELY-FURNISHED front room for rentleman and wife or single gent, with or without boars. 26d State-st.

TO RENT - \$2 PER WEEK, WELL-LIGHTED, NICE-by furnished rooms, to gentlemen only. Transient gentlemen taken at moderate rates. 376 State-st. BOARDING AND LODGING. North Sides.

AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST. - FIRST-CLARboard with room, St to 80 per week, with use of
piano and bath; day-board, St. 50.

DARNES HOUSE, RANDOLPH AND CANAL-STS.

—Room and board \$5 to \$8 per week, rooms without board \$1,50 to \$4 per week, table board \$3.50 per week.

CLARENCE HOUSE—351,378, 378, AND 357 STATS—CLARENCE HOUSE—351,578, 378, AND 357 STATS—10 per day \$1,50 to \$2; per week, \$6, \$7, and \$8.

Furnished rooms to rept without board.

Farnished rooms to rent without board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.
Incar Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per day; board for the winter at very low rates.

SANDS HOUSE—CORNER WABASH-AV. AND madison-st.—Board, with room, at very low rates for the winter. Come and see.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Paimer House—Room and board, \$5 to \$6 per week. Day-board, \$4 per week. Translents, \$1.50 day. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — NORTHEAST CORNER HALstead and Adams-sta., 100x78-foot lot, with buffelings, for a good increased farm close to town where
there are good schools.
\$1.500. A splendid 100-acre farm five miles from
Sloan, Woodbury County, lows, for a cottage and lot in Sloan, Woorbury County, lows, for a cottage and lot in city.

1, 100 acres of elegant land in Wayne County, Neb.; house and lot on Peorla-st. near Lake-st. No. 58t; house No. 7:89 Fulton-st.; three lots, fenced, brick sidewalk, near depot in Desplaines and two lots at Central Park. This property is all clear, and the house bring \$2.9 per month rent each. I want a good stock of goods or a farm.

44. 500. The elegant brick mansion known as the Chandler residence in Horicon, Wix. forty miles from Milwaukee, two acres of ground, fine brick bran, fruits of all kinds, half mile from depot. free and clear, cost \$22.000. I want stock of lumber or any kind of goods, or house and lot in Chicago. This is an elegant home for some one. Photograph in my office. T. B. HOYD. ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.

Room 7, 170 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE-240 ACRE FARM, 17 MILES
South of Chicago, one mile from depot; good twostory to room dwelling; it is all under fonce; one of the
best orchards in Cook County; lasting water; and as
good land as any is-litinois. I want properly in Chicago
or any good fown, or will take good wild landshers
farm: If you want a good farm call and we will give you
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I want a good farm, east, west, north, or south for
a fine brick building, and lot 2002004 free and clear; it
cost \$12,000 to build: 18 miles west of Chicago; price
\$7,000. Call and see pontograph in my office. T. B.
BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

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on good property. Rates low. Principals please
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To LOAN—81,500, 82,000, 82,500, 83,000, 85,000,
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TUNNER & BOND, 102 Washington-81.

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STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS MAKES.
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To rent or for sale on installments at warercome of W. W. KIJBALL.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS. NEW OR SKOTT hand, to rent or for sale at bargains not to be foun elsewhere. Tuning and repairing at the lowest rates at GOULD'S Piano-Factory, 24: State-st.

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ref, and manage the sale of, an article which will
pay big; only \$1,000 required. Address W75, Tribuse office. DAFINER WANTED-WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 TO take half interest in the sash door, and blind outliness. Address W 28, Tribune office.

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McCormick Hall. reet, corner of Kinzie. Prof. "Paris, the Beautiful City."

Exposition Building.

Lake-Front, foot of Adams street. Entertains for the Bonest of the House of the Good Shepherd. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks wer steady at 997 in gold and silver coin.

Another period of idleness and distr with no prospect of a gain in the long run impensate for the interveni loss, is about to be inaugurated in one of the English cotton-manufacturing centres The Oldham operatives on Saturday voted unanimously to resist the reductionof 10 per cent decreed by their employers, and 20,000 operatives and 8,000,000 spindles will remain idle utiless one or the other yields.

A Deadwood coach-incident somewhat out of the common is reported in the dispatches This time the driver was halted by masked men, whose purpose was, not the plunder of the passengers and mails, but the informal execution of justice upon two "road-agents who were being transported from Cheyenne to Deadwood in the custody of law-officers. The only thing the coach was robbed of was this precious pair of villains, who were taken out and hanged to a cottonwood tree on the river bank, and the stage went on its way in

. Where the Paymaster is, there will the troops be gathered. The chief field cashbox of the Russian army has been returned from Odessa to Adrianople-a fact which the Golos cites as a significant indication of the tendency of events. Unquestionably, as the Russian semi-official organ puts the a hostile challenge on the part of Russia, and it looks very much as though the shuffling and unsatisfactory course of the Ottoman Government relative to a fulfillment of the terms of the Berlin Treaty were about to draw that hostile challenge from Russia. There is evidence that affairs in the East are not tranquil when the London Observer, virtually speaking for the Cabinet, feels constrained to formally deny the statement that the British Government has applied to other Powers for assistance in enforcing the Treaty

There is a screw loose somewhere in system of government or in its adminis tion when the performances in Boston of KEARNEY and a crazy crowd of workingmen are permitted without an effort of the proper rs to prevent them in the interest of public peace and safety. On Boston Common Saturday night, and again yesterday afternoon. KEARNEY incited a mob adopt resolutions pledging themselves their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" to hang every employ who attempted to influence employes to vote against BUTLER, to shoot down any Supervisor of Election or other person who undertakes to impede a vote for BUTLER, legal or illegal, and to see that BUT LEE is installed as Governor of Massachu setts whether he is elected or not, even if they have to "wade in blood" to accomplish it! Then, when these resolutions had been unanimously adopted, the sand-lot incendiary proceeded to swear in 1,500 of his followe as special policemen, administering an oath binding each and every one to carry out this programme, "even though the streets should run with blood, and hell itself should boil over." There is not the slightest possibility that this insane rabble will be ble to execute their bloody threats, and it is morally certain that their proclamation of anarchy will cost BUTLER thousands of votes, but it is none the less a disgrace to republican institutions that KEARNEY was not arrested and put in jail as a fomenter of do

mestic violence. The attention of Sheriff Kenn is respectfully and nrgently directed to a communicasigned "Lawyer," in another column of this paper. A few days ago Mr. KERN, in a letter to the press over his own signature, entered into the following stipulation with he voters of Cook County :

I guarantee, if any neglect, discrepancy, de ficiency, or maladministration of any kind or nature shall be found. I will at once withdraw from the canvass in favor of any candidate the gentlemen of the Central Democratic Committee may name. This challenge has been taken up by sember of the legal profession who has had pportunities of knowing the manner in which KERN has administered the affairs of his office, and who now cites a score of instances of "neglect, discrepancy, deficiency, and maladministration" gleaned from the and maladministration gleaned from the records of the Circuit Court—instances where illegal fees have been charged, instances of carelessness and inefficiency, and of gross neglect to conform to the strict requirements of the law. There is no possibility of disputing these charges; they carry the truth upon their face. Now let Mr. KREN, upon ant his eye lights upon this answer to his challenge,—and it will be at an early hour, no dcubt,—draw up and submit to the

withdrawal from the ticket. He has p his word to do it if but one instance of t kind were cited; now here are twenty. I he a man of honor, and will he keep his word? If he is, and will, he must get of the ticket. The court records show him to be unworthy of re-election, and he will show himself to be doubly unworthy if he violates his solemn compact with the people. He has been taken at his word, and if he do not keep it the indignant voters of Cool County will punish him as he deserves at the morrow. If he would retire from the canvass with any remnant of honor and credit, he must withdraw as he has agreed.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday a down right temperance sermon, giving an earnes support to the temperance reform movemen without regard to the color of the ribbons Tracing the rapid progress of the work from brated" ordinations by liberal libations of Old Rye, he finds that temperance has gained ground steadily, and believes that it is

practicable, through united Christian effort, to carry forward the good cause to a point where public sentiment will secure both the enactment and enforcement of wholesome temperance laws. The Rev. ARTHUR MINORELL commemorated the com-pletion of his ten years' pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago by a sermon rich in historical reminiscence. The Rev Dr. Thomas at Centenary M. E. Church talked to the Sunday-school children about the temptations which should be guarded against

JOHN HOPFMAN AS TAX COLLECTOR. The facts relating to Hoffman's conduct at Collector of the Town of West Chicago are so plain and direct, and indicate such straightferward honesty and integrity on his part, and such industry and fidelity to the public during his term as Collector, that it is surprising that even the Chicago Times, which throws filth from natural impulse, can have the boldness to charge Hoffman with even technical misconduct. Let us see what

1. The State Revenue law gives to the Town Collector 2 per cent commission on all State, county, town, and park taxes col-lected by him, provided that all commissions in excess of \$1,500 shall be paid over by him to the Town Board.

2. In 1875 '76 the collection of city taxes was first devolved on the Town Collector, in addition to his other collections, and the City Council by ordinance voted that the Collector might retain 2 per cent on all city axes in compensation for collecting such

3. Hoffman's predecessor was paid his \$1,500 for collecting State and county taxes, and 2 per cent on his collections of city faxes, and no man questioned his right to receive the same. Mr. Horrman, acting on the advice and express direction of the Town Board, collected the city taxes, paying the expenses out of his commissions. The second year, the Town Board advising and directing him as before, he did the thing. His commissions on city taxes during the two years amounted to about \$9,000, out of which he paid for extraordinary expenses as postage, circulars, advertising, rebates etc., etc., about \$3,000, leaving him for the two years something like \$6,000 for collect ing city taxes.

4. The early collection of city taxes was important to the city. The Town Collectors began their collections in December, and continued until late in April. The city had no revenue from December until Sept following, save what these Collectors picked up in that time. The city was extremely grateful, and was willing to pay liberally for all the city taxes that could be turned in

5. The objection is that Hoffman had no right to accept or retain the 2 per cent on city taxes, but should have turned it over t the Town of West Chicago. It is admitted that the city had no claim to the 2 per cent, as the Collector was entitled to that on all his collections; but it is claimed that his \$1,500 for collecting State and county taxes included all he was entitled to retain and the excess of all his commissions over that sum should have been turned over to the Town of West Chicago. We have already shown that the Town Board—the exclusive authority in the matter-directed and authorized him to retain it. The town, nor any other authority, has ever demanded the noney, which is on deposit subject to any legal claim or demand for it

6. Hoffman's action is compared with that of MARK KIMBALL, Collector of South Chicago during the last year. Mr. KIMBALL is ionized in the extreme, while Horrman is lenounced. Let us compare the facts in the wo cases. KIMBALL really collected no taxes; he sat in his office and received such as were voluntarily paid to him. He spent not a cent in hunting up delinquents. The result was that he collected but comparatively little taxes. HOPPMAN, on the other and, went to large expenses. He advertised and distributed notices in every language. He followed the delinquents. He gave to tax-fighters an abatement of 1 per cent in consideration of payment. What was the result? He collected 91 per cent of all the personal tax on his warrant. Here are the omparative figures: Kimball's warrant called for taxes.....\$529,250

Hoffman did not collect....... ...\$ 22,802 These collections were of city persons

taxes. At the same time, Horrman collected 91 per cent of State taxes, 91 per cent of county and town taxes, and 91 per cent of park taxes. KIMBALL collected 40 per cent only of State, county, town, and park taxes. KIMBALL received 2 per cent from the city on his collections, which, being turned over to the town, the Town of South Chicago got \$4,230. But had KIMBALL collected.

HOFFMAN did, 91 per cent of the whole tax, he would have turned over \$9,632, or far more than twice as much. The question at the time was, how to get noney into the City Treasury, which was mpty. KIMBALL left \$317,550 uncollected. and Hoffman collected all the tax in Wes Chicago except \$22,000, and turned that over to the Treasury. HOFFMAN collected his tax by personal effort over an area of sixteen square miles of territory from 30,000 persons and in small sums, mostly ranging om \$4 to \$30. KIMBALL sat in his

and received taxes in a district where the tax bills range from \$50 to \$20,000 each. Through KIMBALL's failure to collect, the City of Chicago lost the sorely-needed use of \$317,000 for six months, and a large per cent of tax that was totally lost by reason of the neglect in collection; while all the money not paid over to the city from Horrman's tax-list was only \$22,000.

Horrman paid over to the city his collec-

not put them in bank; and received no income from the use of the public money. Had he done so he would have made mor money than his whole commiss ary amounted to. Including the commissions which the one Coll over to the Town Board and the other part-ly expended in making his extraordinary collections and retained the balance, it is ust possible that the Collector who collect only 40 per cent of his tax-list and turned over his commissions had a larger net in come from the office, direct and indirect than the man who collected 91 per cent of his tax-list, and paid it over as fast as collected athorized and advised by the Town Board. In both cases the city paid the full comsissions of 2 per cent on all the collections

lector to retain \$3,000 of his comm until the town should call for it. KIMBALL to collect the taxes for \$1,500, and he collected only 40 per cent. The West Town Board authorized the Collector to take missions on city taxes. The man with the fixed salary collected 40 per cent of the taxes only, whereby a vast sum was lost, while the man who pollected for a small commission obtained 91 per cent of his tax-

The money which HOPPMAN thus retained has been on deposit ever since, and is not subject to any demand upon him by the Town Board, which alone can make any pretense of title to the money, and which as always conceded it as properly belong ing to the Collector.

Upon this plain statement of all the fac in the case the most prejudiced reader will fail to find any legal or moral tergiversation on the part of Maj. HOFFMAN while Collect or. There is not a business man in Chicago who will not give him full credit and ho for the ability and energy which enabled him, in a wide-extended district, from a list of comparatively small taxpayers, to collect 91 per cent of all the personal taxes on his list. Such official energy is an indication of the promptitude and fidelity with which he will discharge his duties as Sheriff. Nor will any lawyer or business man fail to consider that Hoffman's services to the city, to the State, county, and town were vastly superior to those of the Collector in the South Town, where, the compensation being fixed by con ract without reference to the collect here was only 40 per cent of the tax-war ant obtained. No honest man will fail to equit Hoffman of every possible form of impropriety, and all will accord to him frankness, fearlessness, fidelity, energy, and inegrity.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE BAR. The Chicago Times, Kern's organ, seeks to make an impression upon the voters of this county by printing a list of Democratic awyers who are ostensibly in favor of Kenn's election. The list includes all the lawyers who could be raked and scraped up and bulldozed into signing the document, after several days' search by KERN's Bailiffs and blowers. There appear in that list the names of a few Republicans who evidently signed it to conceal the blackmailing busiess that has been going on in the Sheriff's office, such concealment being necessary to the preservation of their business in case KERN should be re-elected. It is a wellknown fact that there are lawyers in the city who would not dare to refuse to sign such a paper, because in case of Kern's reelection they would be singled out by KEEN and his bummer Bailiffs for persecution, and their business would be seriously crippled for the next two years. There are other awyers of a disreputable sort who would willingly sign it, because they stand in with the nummers and own juries whose verdicts are paid for. In view of these things, the list loses much of the influence it might otherwise possess. It must be remembered also that not one-half the lawyers on this list will vote for KERN. He may bring a pressare to bear by his peculiar devices to compel them to sign the paper, but the secre ballot will enable them to vindicate themselves by voting against him.

As a scatching comment upon this quasi ndorsement of KERN, we call attention to the proceedings of the Bar meeting Saturday afternoon last. Remember that this was not a political meeting, but a regular meeting of he Chicago Bar, convened to consider the general interests of the profession. That emocrats may not charge us with drawing our information from an interested convo we give the sentiment of that meeting from

the reports of Mr. KERN's own organ. The principal topic discussed at this meeting was juries, and Judge TRUMBULL was the first speaker. It should be remembered nection that Judge TRUMBULL heads the list of Democratic lawyers in Kern's organ. If there is anything wrong with the juries, therefore, his testimony ought to be valuable. The Judge had been examining the Jury law, and thought a good jury could be obtained if the law were properly exeuted. But who is intrusted with the execu tion of the law? CHARLEY KERN. Again Judge TRUMBULL thought that the law migh be amended so as to prevent the filling up of the jury by the Sheriff. This is the very grievance that has caused so much trouble in this county. It is the stuffing of juris with bummers and vagabonds by the Sherif and his Deputies that has aroused such wide spread indignation and made it nearly in possible to obtain justice. Mr. John Lyli King, who has had very large experience with juries, and knows their workings as well as any man at the Bar, pointed out thei defects. He showed that they were mad up of "an inferior class of men" wh usually were "loafers and vagabonds, selected by whom? KERN and Bailiffs. The provision excluding the same person from serving twice in one year having been repealed, these wretches were chosen over and over again, and "the Bailiffs stood in with them," it being for their interest to select them. Mr. BLACK expressed his opinion that the law was good enough if it were properly executed. the County Commissioners openly violated it. Mr. Black, however, only alluded to ne-half of the cause of grievance. The cople of Chicago complain not only that the County Commissioners violate the law, but the Sheriff and his Bailiffs also. Mr. W. H. KING, Mr. H. B. HURD, Mr. TULEY,

silent on this subject will be counted in the Here we have, in a non-political meeting negative. of the lawyers of this city last Saturday, th testimony of those who know of what they are talking, without regard to any partisar ensiderations, and that testimony shows

and other eminent lawyers, also bore swift

character of our juries, and the open man

ner in which the Jury law is violated by the

County Board and in the Sheriff's office.

estimony to the disgraceful and corrupt

t, and that the Jury law is openly violated by the County Commissi Sheriff, and his Bailiffs. Do the Cook County want any further con of this official corruption? Do they want ny stronger argument for the nee

SHERIFF KERN AS A JURY-PACKER. The strongest, most significant, and most reliable witness against Sheriff Kenn is He has been charged with appointing in competent, corrupt, and worthless men to responsible positions. In his Eighth Ward speech he pledged himself that bummers should fill all the vacancies in his office and

control its patronage in ease of re-election. He has been charged with holding his office for purposes of corruption and extor-tion. In his Eighth Ward speech he openly The city paid that commission both to KIMBALL and HOPPMAN alike. The West Side confessed such was his purpose, and if re elected he would continue his extortions. Town Board authorized and advised the Col-He convicted himself of the charge in the following words:

"I do not want to be Sheriff if I cannot have a Democratic County Board with it. The office would not be worth having if Cleary and Mulloy and the other Democratic candilates were not sent into the County Board." Sheriff Kenn has been charged with tampering with juries and violating the law.

Again he convicts himself of this infamous

We have in our possession a number of etters fair sample of thousands of like haracter which have been issued by KERN and his Chief Deputy, GARRICK-addressed to his Bailiffs, requesting and ordering them to put certain bummers, tramps, and vagabonds on the juries to try important cases Here are a few samples of this species of KERN and GARRICE literature :

Bailiff —: Do something for W. McNally, No. 161 Centre street, if it is possible. Kenn. Bailiff —: I would like to have you do some thing for our friends, and oblige yours. CHARLES KERN.

GOTTLIEB HALTS, No. 353 Twenty-second a SAUCEL CHAPWICE, No. 1030 South Dearby T. T., FURLONS, No. 1514 Wabash avenue, PETER STRINES, NO. 29 Whiting street.

BAILIFF ... DEAR SIR: Our fellow-officer FREEN FLANN, is very desirous of placing a Mr Edwand Exclusia, and if you can senist him will be to the interest of the Sheriff. Yours truly

BAILIFF : Please, if possible, place T. O'SUL-IVAN. and oblige. GABBICK. BAILIFF —: The bearer, Mr. Sweener, was placed by the Sheriff on the jury-panel in the Condty Court this week, but there was no vacancy, and we are somewhat anxious to favor him, so do what you can, and oblige,

BAILIFF -: You will please do son our friend, J. H. BINGHAM, No. 373

MAY 30, 1878.—BAILIFY—: Please put this man (John M. Farley, Blue Island avenue) on the Jury. By order of the Sheriff.
J. Flynn, Deputy.

BAILIFF—: You will please do something for PAT CASEY, if it is possible. BAILIFF —: DEAR Sin: I believe it will be appreciated by the Sheriff, and I know it will by me. if on next Monday you can place T. OSULLIVAN. You must of course use your best judgment, but I hope you can accomplish this. Yours truly,

JOHN GARRICK.

BAILIFF -: Do something for our friend Firz

BAILIFF —: You will please do something for the bearer if you can.

[In this case the bearer was John B. Gappinn, who has been so often feferred to as a juror. He was on the Grand Jury which was discharged Saturday, and on a jury in the Circuit Court Lae week before, and given both positions by Kenn. This is the man who before getting on, the Grand Jury boasted that he could get on any jury he wanted to, and he has not been known to do much of anything but jury work for some time.]

[In case any person has any question in as mind as to the authenticity of these documents, all he has to do is to come to THE TERRINE office, where the originals are preserved. Mr. KEEN's signature is a characteristic one, and can be easily identified by whoever has once seen it.]

Here we have Sheriff Kenn's own testiony that he has given order

and bummers upon juries. In the face of such overwhelming testimony as this from Sheriff KERN himself, in the face of the unanimous evidence from Republican and Democratic lawyers that the jury system is actually destroyed, can any intelligent man in Cook County doubt that the Sheriff's office has been used to blackmail lawyers, and that the Sheriff himself has been engaged in the business of making places on juries not only for professional urymen, but also for the very ruff-scuff of the saloons and alleys? Can any law-abiding, taxpaying citizen have any doubt of his

Inty to-morrow? This man KERN has publicly promised hat his office shall be filled by partisan ward-bummers; has publicly acknowledged that he wants the office another two years for pelf and plunder; has publicly confessed that his juries are corrupt. The circumstantial evidence corroborates his statements. There can be no doubt of the truth of his confessions

THE DRAINAGE AMENDMENT.

We again remind voters generally that there is an amendment to the State Constitution to be voted on at the election to-morrow. There are 1,800,000 acres of valuable land scattered over the State, but principally located in the central counties, which are rendered useless for cultivation, because not drained. There is no difficulty in draining this land; every man has the right to tile or otherwise drain his own land : but the right to drain is useless unless the water can be carried to and emptied into some natural dutlet-river, creek, ravine, or water-course. What this amendment is ntended for is to authorize the Legislature to give the local courts of each county the power to award a right of way over intervening land, upon proper payment, for these drains. There is to be no taxation, special assessments, loans, or drainage companies Each man who wants his land drained must pay for it; and he must pay a proper proportion of the cost of the right of way over ther men's land. It is intended to give men the right at their own expense, by the judgment of local courts, to drain their lands, and the right of way for the water to the neares

The people of Central Illinois are deeply interested in this matter, and appeal to Chicago to give them this amendment to the Constitution. There is no opposition anywhere on the merits of the measure; but under our law every ballot polled on Tuesday which does not vote affirmatively for the amendment will be counted against it. This city has no possible interest in the matter except to do what it can to benefit the people throughout the State: and a failure on the part of Chicago to aid in this matter will justly be regarded as both ungracious and unkind on the part of the people of this city. Voters will therefore see that on their ballots are printed the words, "For the constitutional amendment." A

We may assume that the article into yesterday's Times, giving pro-slavery Irishmen a severe tonguhostility to the freedom of the

and attributed to "a gentleman who was for | had to bribe KERN's Balliffs before they would many years the leading writer on THE CHICAGO TRIBURE," is correctly credited. As the early files of THE TRIBURE were destroyed in the fire, we have no means of refuting verifying the correctness of the alleged arti-

of Kern, Doolittle, Everhabt, Cleary, MULLOY, et al.? The article was written away back in the "bleeding Kansas"-border ruffian epoch by a gentleman who severents connection with The Tribung before th me the editor of the Times carpet-b to this city, and who has been in his gra for many years. It is safe to say that, if the Irish in those days had been as quick as other nationalities to concede civil and political ights to the negro, no pen would have been as elequent as his in their praise. It is equa y safe to say that were Dr. Ray now living, Mr. WILBUR F. STOREY would as soon think of disturbing him as he would of disturbi a lion. But what kind of journalism is this hat drags dead men from their graves to lefeat Hoppman and re-elect KERN

What has HOFFMAN to do with what Dr. C. H. Ray may perhaps have said about pro slavery Irishmen nearly a quarter of a century ago? How would it appear if The CHICAGO TRIBUNE should reproduce the famous attack made by the editor of t Times on the Irish of this city a few yes ago in the well-remem article that aroused such furious indignatio among the Irish people at the time? have such things to do with this election What answer do they make to the un-

and blackmail that lie at the door of the Sheriff's office? A high old time was had the other day in N York among some of the stockholders of the Montclair & Greenwood Lake Railroad, tha may result in pistols and coffee for two. The political convention than a railroad corporation eeting, and include such familiar CYRUS W. FIELD, CORTLANDT PARKER, SMITH HUGH J. JEWETT, B. W. SPENCER, EDWARD I MORGAN, and ABRAM S. HEWITT. and a Mr. McDowell, got into a wrangle, an onfronted each other with excited faces and oubled fists. A reporter of the New York Tribune continues the interesting narrative:

answered charges of jury packing, extortion,

"You are a bluckmailer, a common liar, and a beler," said Mr. HEWITT. "You are a liar, "said Mr. McDowkll, "when on say that."
"Don't you call me a liar, sir," said Mr. kwiyr. "You must not call me a liar, sir," Mr. STRARYS stepped between the two, and, pheling his hand upon Mr. Hewirr's shoulder, said, "Do not speak in this manner, Mr. Hiswirr; you must respect yourself. Lef this matter drop." "I do respect myself," said Mr. Hewirr, "but this man must not call me a liar. Why, he is sheeler and a liar, and I will not allow him to call

me names."

"You are a liar," said Mr. McDowell. "but don't you hit me, sir," said he, showing great excitement as Mr. Hewirr again faced him wit flashing eyes. Mr. Hewirr did not reply, but rned and walked to the other end of the room. The next day, Mr. McDowell addressed ote to Mr. HEWITT, and demanded a retraction to be published in all the papers, "togethe with an autograph letter" sent to McDowell himself, or he would protect himself in the

Senator CONKLING made a rousing speech to he people of Binghamton on ing last, to one of the largest audiences of the campaign. After concluding his financial argu-ment, which was exhaustive and convincing, the Senator referred to the position of the South nd the danger to be apprehended if the Demo crats got control of the Government. He con eluded his speech as follows:

cluded his speech as follows:

Years ago this State honored me with one of its seats in the greatest parliamentary body on earth, and it came to pass that a chair and desk central in the chamber feil to me. Some time since Senator Hill., of Georgia, sometimes familiarly called Bra Bill.—the same who istely wrote a letter to Mr. Hayss—came to me blandly and said politically and rleasantly, "Senator. I mean no officese, but I have taken your seat; it is a good seat, I should nike it, and I have told the Sergeant-at-Arms to put me down for it after the 4th of March. 1879: rleasantly. "Senator, I mean no offense, but I have taken your seat; it is a good seat, I should nke it, and it have told the Sergeant-at-Arms to but me down for it after the 4th of March, 1879; you will not need it, your State will go Democratic and you will not come back, and I thought I would make sure of your seat." I said he was welcome to engage it, that no offense was taken, that New York had many sons worthier than I, and yery likely some of them would succeed me. To-day, in the cars, thunking of the drift of things in the South, the incident came back; it seems that our Southern neighbors, simost unanimously perhaps, want everybody's seat and everybody's shoes, and the one seat referred to is a small matter, bit when the other seats come to be considered my impression is you had better engage some of them for yourselves, and for those who feel as you feel; the Government has been fought for, and oled for, and now you had better take care of it yourselves, for awhile at least, before you farm it out to those whe, having ruled it for fifty years, arenched the land with blood, covered it with mourning, and buried it under the debt and taxes whereof I have been discussing.

Look at the promises of the two candidate for Sheriff: Ior Sheriff | John Hoffman's public Kern's Eighth Ward plaste:

Ren's Eight Ward piesce:

Speech:

Now, my friends, you have an organization, has been stated that I You have precluct and have agreed to appoint ward committees elected Connad Folz Jailer, and by your votes, a Central Mr. Benzinger and others Committee chosen by to positions in my office, your own represent: I will emphatically state atives; to them I shall that I never have promited the you, my zinger, or any other man, friends, shall control the to any position in the patranage of my office.

And now, my friends. If elected, I do promise I want the entire Democratic ticket in my office, and will run elected, and, above all, it esseech you to elect in the same in an economic ty Commissioner. I do people; further, I will not want to be sheriff if democratic County Board with those that have heretoid. The office would not fore disgraced many of he worth habitant if Cleury the courts.

John Hoppman. Democratic candidates were not sent into the

Can there be any doubt, after reading the above, in the mind of any citizen of Cook Conn-

ty as to his duty at the ballot-box? Personal property tax of South Chicago for 1877, \$529,250. MARK KIMBALL collected \$211, 700. He left uncollected \$317,550, or 60 per cen of all the personal taxes of South Chicago, and pocketed a salary of \$1,500-for not collecting them. Personal property tax of West Chicago for 1877, \$253,350. John Hoffman collected \$230,548, being all but \$22,802. Per cent uncollected, less than 9. Per cent uncollected by KIMBALL Why should Maj. HOFFMAN be vilified and slandered for collecting 91 per cent of those personal property taxes, and MARK KIMBALI be puffed and extolled for only collecting 40 per cent of the South Town personal taxes? H has added to the floating debt of the city over three hundred thousand dollars by the unfaith ful manner in which he collected the taxes, and yet he is bedaubed by the Times with full culogies as a Collector, while poor HOFFMAN is abused in the most shameful and scandalous

The New York Herald says that we pay for peace and good will, and that when our fisher men are robbed, and their property destroyed and themselves driven from the fishing-grounds it is the duty of the British Government, with which, and not with Newfoundland, we have treaty, to see to it that the perpetrators of these outrages are promptly and signally pun-ished, and that a British man-of-war shall, if necessary, protect our fishermen in the exerci

KERN's Baliffs have induced most of the Democratic lawyers and a very few Republicans to sign a card indorsing his administration of the Sheriff's office during the past two years. Few Democratic attorneys would have the moral courage to decline to sign the card, for they would be marked men if they refused.

serve papers, and who also complained bitter of the rubbish and vagabonds KERN and h

Deputies were in the habit of foisting into the jury-box, and to the scandal and defeat of justice. The names of these lawyers ought to be given to the public, and would be but for the promise given that they should be out for the promise given that they should be concealed. There are not ten lawyers, exclusive of the shysters, who signed that list but have complained of the outrageous material with which Kenn and his Balliffe have filled the special trice. juries, and of the scalawags they have br in from the pothouses and slums to act a talesmen on juries. And there are very few of that list of certificate-signers but know of which Kern's Bailiffs extort before perform their duty-know of it either from being black mailed themselves or have heard reputable at torneys relate what they had to do before the Bailiffs would set.

A good many uneasy people will be bobbs around to-day whose names will be bandi about the voting-places to-morrow, and who reputations will be pretty thoroughly ove electors. It is probable that some bad men will be elected to Congress, and, when we say that of course we allude to the fellows on the othe ticket, and we mean, also, that they are not s wicked or vicious personally as they might be, but that their badness arises chiefly from the mmoral tendency of the political principle which they represent. The man who is in ational affairs, will go to the polls and vote

After a careful canvass made by the Rep lican State Committee of Massachusetts, the figures show the defeat of BUTLER by a large majority. The canvass has been made with al the methodical care devoted to taking a census and the Committee declare there can be no pos sible error in the result. They give a large doubtful vote all to BUTLER, and then defeat him by 29,000 votes. They feel sure of at least 40,000 plurality for Talbor, if the total vote is the same as it was at the Presidential in 1876. If it is larger, they think it not un likely that the figures will reach 50,000. Either way, BUTLER is doomed, and he will be laid away under a majority large enough to keep

WATE HAMPTON is either a much-shused man or else he is an accomplished demagogue. The latest charge against him is to the effect that by the law of South Carolina both parties are allowed representatives on the County and Precinct Canvassing Boards and judges of election yet he has appointed full Boards of Democrats instead, or selected negroes who could neither read nor write. Fie Republican State Committee protested against this, and submitted a list including one judge for every voting-place, but the negroes who were appointed resigned, but HAMPTON selected others in every instance equally unqualified.

The local article in vesterday's TRIBUNE discompared with KIMBALL's fixed salary of \$1.500 a year for collecting city taxes contained serious error in saying that "the Town of South Chicago gained \$30,000" from the 2 per cent. As Kimball collected only \$211,700, 2 per cent on that sum would amount only to \$4,234, instead of \$30,000. The reporter was thinking of 2 per cent on the entire city tax-real and persona of a million and a nalf. But KIMBALL did not collect any real-estate taxes for the city, and only two-fifths of the personal tax.

A good story is told in Washington concering Tilden's disposition to do everything on the sly. A gentieman who used to know his well is represented as saving that he once called upon Sly Sammy in Gramercy Park. The old fox met him in the parlor, took him into an adjoining room, shut the door carefully them, and, leading him into the furthest corner. out his mouth close to his ear and began to whisper to him, though there was one in the room except themselves. He would undoubtedly have done all his whispering in cipher if it had been possible.

The Hon. HORACE RUBLER, Cha tends that every voter shall know what he is voting for next Tuesday. He has issued a fine address, in which he declares that the Republican candidates are pledged to the support of resumption and honest finance, and asks all citizens who are in favor of those measures to vote the party's ticket. The Greenback lunacy is spoken of plainly as a delusion, and the electors are warned against it. Mr. RUBLEB expects sweeping victory next Tuesday.

HOFFMAN collected 91 per cent of the personal taxes of West Chicago last year, and is fearfully abused by the Chicago Times for ac centing from the Town Board 2 per cent com nission, although paying his expenses out of it. On the other hand, MARK KIMBALL colgraceful amount of 40 per cent, and left 60 per cent go uncollected! But the anti-Irish KERN organ holds him day after day in proud contrast with HOPPMAN, who took in 91 per cent.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Albany, Wis.. Nov. 2.—Are the Congressmenelect from Ohio on the Democratic ticket Hard-Money Democrats? The Fiathsis here claim them to be Soft-Money Democrats, and Republicans claim them to be Hard-Money Democrats. Please answer through your next daily issue, and oblige an honest Republican in Wisconsia. They are all Fiatists, except, perhaps, HURD, f the Toledo District.

You will feel rather mean on Wednesday if you find out by the returns that a little more effort and a little more honest voting would have elected some Republican candidates who are defeated by small majorities. We caution you beforehand not to let it happen.

No man ought to have the right of suffrage inless be will exercise it. Let no Republican be guilty of allowing anything to keep him from exercising this great prerogative of free-

Don't let your business blind you to your duty to-morrow. Your chief business on election day is to vote, and that is what you should keep uppermost in your mind until it is done.

If every Republican vote is polled to-me Messrs. Aldrich, Davis, and Barber will be elected to Congress. Do not let General Apathy get command of

the troops to-morrow. Defeat always follows To-day and to-morrow it is work and not talk hat tells. The argument is closed.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 3.-Corydon in old settler of McLean County, and one of Bloomington's most noted bankers, speculaors, and money-lenders, died last night of con tors, and money-lenders, died last night of con-sumption, after a long illness. He had been in active business here for many years, making much money, but finally losing it all by the col-lapse of the Phienix Saving, Loan & Trust Com-pany, of which he was President and chief stockholder. He had been ill with consumption a number of years, and had traveled a great deal, seeking for relief, but in vain.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Delegates from various divisions of the Ancient Order of Himinns of the State of California met at Oak land last night, and declared vacant the offices land last night, and declared vacant the offices of State Delegate, Secretary, and Treasurer, and elected John Reeney. Delegate, J. C. Sollare, Secretary, and W. J. O'Connell, Treasurer for the unexpired term. The meeting indorsed as the only legitimate national officers of the order in the United States: P. Gibney, National Delegate; P. Campbell, National Secretary; and James Laugan, National RELIGIOUS.

Another of Talmage's Vol. leys of Red-Hot Shot.

Farewell Words of Dean Stanley in New York.

An Eloquent Temperance Sermon by Prof. Swing.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell Celebrates His Pastoral Decade. Installation of the Rev. Alex. Monroe at the Union

Congregational Tabernacle. Holks and Baits-A Sermon to Children

by Dr. Thomas, TALMAGE

YESTERDAY'S "SERMON."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Mr. Talmag New York, Nov. 3.—Mr. Talmage's third discourse upon his first night's excursion in New York was not more sensational than the others, but not less amusing. The crowd was customarily large. The text was, "And the Vale of Süddin was full of sime pits."—Genest, xiv., 10. He did not know how deep or vile the xiv., 10. He did not know how deep or vile the slime-pits of Siddim were. He was more interested in the fact that American cities are to-day full of slime-pits, and that 10,000 persons are falling into them nightly. Recently he had explored these pits. The reason was that In April last, while in the editorial rooms of one of the chief newspapers of America, the editor said to him: "You preachers are st creat disadvantage in preachers are at great disadvantage in vonce test with iniquity. You don't know what you are taiking about. If you wish to see what is going on, I will get you an excert of the highest police officials." I thanked him," said Mr. Talimage, "and accepted. I had wanted long to say accreting the contract of the highest police of the highest police. wanted long to say something on this subject to the young men of the country, and felt as if this would be an excellent opportunity to accure the largest possible audience. It has been a DELIBERATE PLAN

of my ministry to do what I set out in such a way that the Devil will advertise me gratia. [Laughter and applause.] The result has be satisfactory. Standing there in the parilloss a death, I was as much surprised at the people I missed as those I saw. I saw bankers, brokers, merchants and men of leisure, but saw not one member of the hard-working laboring classes. [Great as a second of the control of the con hard-working laboring classes. [Great planse.] You tell me they could not afford They could. The entrance to women nothing; to men 25 cents. [Laughter.] The sin ple fact is, hard work is a friend of good moral I observed these places were chiefly supported by men who go to business at 9 a.m. and leave at 4 p. m.,—men with time and money to buy tickets on the Grand Trunk Railroad to Paraltion, stopping at no depot until it gets to earnal smash-up. [Great laughter.] There is no

YOUNG MEN WITH PLENTY OF MONEY and no occupation. You won't find one young man of that kind in a thousand who has no either already achieved ruin, or is traveling to wards it sixty miles an hour. Those a enost favored who have their cases with fine cigars, wear fashionable of dine at Delmonico's, cock their furtheat over their right cars [laughter]. boots of most exquisite pattern, and have kerchiefs soaked in musk, patchouly nown hay, and balm of a thousand Renewed laughter. | Give a young man plent of money, and cigars, and fine hor Satan will have no anxiety about him, exgive directions for his final reception."

aughter.] The speaker then SUDDENLY BROKE OFF THES "By that time the clock of Old Trinky striking 12, and we set down at a table in a gallery and looked into the vortex of music was in full blast. Dancing was at its wildest. Wine was foaming over the tips of goblets. The blue calcium light suggested the burning brimstone of the lost world. Then Seated at that hour in that lost place what were my emotions? First, at no death-bed or raises disaster did 1 feel such overwhelming store of pity. I could not keep back the tears." Continuing, Mr. Talmage rebuked those people who think themselves too good to extend a helping hand to erring orethren. If they had been er-

TO THE SAME TEMPTATIONS they would be inmates of the up-town shimble, or shrinking with delirium-tremens in some police-station. He would take the be pered man in the congregation, and he exposing him to evil surroundings, would make of him a gambler, a sot, or wharf-rat. Another of his emotions was thinking that the young men there were the pride of some home; that their fathers and You say they have night-keys, and can get in No matter; no sleep can come to parent while their boy is straying.

putting my hand on the shoulders of these young men and saying: 'Go home, young men. Your father and mother are waiting for you. I conjure you, by the watchings over you when you had scarlet fever. and diththeria, by the blood of the Son be God, go home!' I did not say this, because it would have interfered with my work." M Talmage's third emotion was thinking fragments of broken homes before him looked on," he said, "this dance became wilder and more unrestrained, until it seemed the floor broke, letting the participants down into the bottomless chasm, and BROKEN PAMILIES

gathered around the brink and shot father, mother, sister, brother, lover, friend w come back. The sound of the feet of the dan-ers grew fainter and fainter, and it became darker and darker, and there came up a great whit-perior of voices, saying: 'This is a second death." The speaker's fourth emotion was the thought that all this was only a miserable imitation of Europeandissipation. Such tosilism was most despicable. One might as we steal pillow-cases from a small-pox hospital. shovel from a scavenger's cart, or a board from off a leper's coffin. [Great laughter.] We should

AT LEAST HAVE AMERICAN INIQUITY, if any. The speaker's fifth emotion was feeling that if good people knew what was going on they would not endure it any longer. Chy AT LEAST HAVE AMERICAN INIQUITY, on they would not endure it any longer. Chy life was rotten. If iniquity progressed during the next hundred years as dar-ing the last century, there will not be a vestige of leligious induced left. "I think," said be, "the time has come for action. I hope that the next Mayor of New York, whether Schell or Cooper, will rise against these abominations. Revolution wanted. I am told that the 2,500 police of New York Programme 1 and 1 York can't put down 500 dens of infamy in York can't put down 500 dens of initially ideas, sity, to saw nothing of the rambling house and other resorts of evil. I answer: "Swar me in as soccal policeman, and give me 20 other policemen to assist, and I will break them ail up in two bights." [Great Laughter.] don't think I am afraid of law-suits for damages. [Renewed applause.] Want we was don't think I am afrag of head amages. [Renewed applause.] Want we want is a Stonewall Jackson raid. I am perusade the keepers of these haunts of infquity at afraid as can be of a police club, star, and revolver. Hence I declare their existence can all be charged either to police cowardies or complicity." [Applause.]

At this point Mr. Talmage

At this point Mr. Talmage
STARTED DOWN BROADWAY
In his carriage. The clock struck 1. The officers of the law said "good-night." Tet it was far from being good-night as Heaven for Heil. The city seemed asleen. A great see bebed and lets a dry shore. Was it really aslee.

n the worst hour of debauch from's wickedness and wo fre harvest of death was 1 as not in favor of punish don. It was impossible to inety-nine cases out of one labbath," said he, "I will tel ight. I've only opened the ablect. I have begun, and, ill go through. I urge upon

full glbow-Room to the pointing to reporters]. Each church restly larger than this Almighty God be on all excelerators, type-setters. Almighty God be on all coroof-readers, type-setters, Great applause. You have off his coat and ph another who is drowning. Spuloit conventionality and pluvon poor sincers. I have no but only ask you to put bothing from last night's debauch any I wouldn't shake hands was the foot of the platform!

DEAN STAN Aperial Dispatch to The New York, Nov. 3.—The

stanley delivered what he his farewell words to American

gation in Grace Church this was the angel's question to ...
Thy Name?" The subject. The Name?" The subject.
Mno, What His Ends?
and nothing has been added. the Bible respecting the or.
The simple derivation of from matter was all scie able to compass, but it would to assume that because frame was a bandful of he had no future die and be buried. If any on this origin humanity could n dust out of which it was er was contrary not only longings of man, but history and natural history tain because men were civilization was impossible, higher nature lying behind nan who cultivates the spi living within him man's plea In the doctrine of man's high living within him man's high was the only safeguard of the materialism of science on the of the sacristy and altar on a line concluding, the speaker of his sermon directly to the and future prospects of the saying: "I must say a few fature of our own Anglo-Saforeshadowed by the present whether this tide of keep on gaining streng there is a new religm in store for our race. The Western world, gathering I quarters of the globe, devitors a small colony, is a constrayeder smong you who it turn to his duties upo Your vast spaces and resources have created a for an unprecedentedly shorts be well to remember bigness. It here are other things congreatness. If the sins of of Saxon civilization are great, a must rise to the level of nat have many reasons for not visable to Anglo-Saxon life. have many reasons for not aspect of Anglo-Saxon life regeneration will come." with an apostrophe to your

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 8.-The of the First Congregati place took place this evening services, conducted by the five years' standing, the assisted by the Rev. of Cleveland. This church

that has stood on the same gind one (being the first in during the War.. The whole has been provided for and the defeated free of cost, with \$6,000, one of the finest and the West for its size. BISHOP CHA INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. pursuing a vigorous administ pointed a council under the cyclical modifying the usage the Church, which will meet

to carry into effect the chan theological seminary will be city in a short time. THE RIBBON

SEBMON BY PROF
Prof. Swing preached yes
the Central Church, taking a
No drunkard shall inherit to
-I. Cor., vi., 10. Without invitation or su temperance leader or organiz to-day in behalf of the temperance filling the land. So larg this, composed of good citize tain, be willing to join me such a topic.

In all times those who have the great evils of society has

to mention intemperance as horrid throng. When St.

to mark against what per Heaven would be shut, he be

in that unfortunate number ous breath and staggering fo

portals, the gates moved so shut out from Heaven's puri and physical defliement. To and physical defilement.
of this evil the old outside verdicts. Seneca defined dri "voluntary madness,"-brought on by a broken he or by nature, but by one's or remarks that brutes will n and that "drunkenness pla below brutes as reason e them." The estimate whice places upon this them." The estimate white places upon this vice is that of all crime." St. Augustin into Christianity from the sis aid, "Drunkenness is a fia whosoever hath, no longer h Toward the contemplatic ward a measurement of its victop lans for its cure, all who ciety must turn at times, the ample, they may take some pensable reform. It has a many a statesman and man many a statesman and man many as tates and forces the lear to its close, and they hear to its close, and they hear to the close, and the close, and the close, and the close, pear to its close, and they people in possession of prosperity or the world some tarilling discovery possession of prosperity or the world come thrilling discovery of universe. It is a giant imputal inventors that they desir ing the ocean by steam, or reble and rapid train, or light his homes by Nature's be electric fluid. In a single there is often, all around the light which, could it be might which are sometimed to the discoverer sho every Christian and moralist that he might not leave eart sometime toward modifying a python as intemperance, and fashion in a neighboring upon in the height of her pushing the reforms that surround the dissert world, it is not Nature's we are willingly blind to around un, and, as the prodig found the desert world, it the first time saw the sweet house, so we wander away folly, and at last, from a bed and spiritual husks and ram see the matchless charms of to which we are bidding fa

RELIGIOUS.

of Talmage's Vol. eys of Red-Hot Shot.

ell Words of Dean anley in New York.

ent Temperance Sermon by Prof. Swing.

Arthur Mitchell Celebrates His Pastoral Decade. of the Rev. Mex. Monroe at the Union

Baits-A Sermon to Children

ongregational Tabernacle.

by Dr. Thomas. TALMAGE.

esternay's "Sermon."
cial Dispatch to The Tribune.

K, Nov. 3.—Mr. Talmage's third
pon his first night's excursion in
'as not more sensational than the ot less amusing. The crowd was large. The text was, "And the im wasfull of slime-pits."—Genesis, edid not know how deep or vile the siddin were. He was more inter-fact that American cities are to-day e-pits, and that 10,000 persons are them nightly. Recently he had iquity. You don't know what you about. If you wish to see wha

about. If you wish to see what on, I will get you an escort est police officials." "I thanked Mr. Taimage, "and accepted. I had g to say something on this subject g men of the country, and felt as it be an excellent opportunity to segest possible sudience. It has been A DELIBERATE PLAN stry to do what I set out in such a e Devil will advertise me gratis, and applause.] The result has been Standing there in the pavilions of was as much surprised at le I missed as those I bankers, brokers, merchants, and are, but saw not one member of the

ou tell me they could not afford 1. The entrance to women was o men 25 cents. [Laughter.] The sim-bard work is a friend of good morals. se places were chiefly supported by to business at 9 a. m. and leave at on with time and money to buy the Grand Trunk Railroad to Perdi-ing at no depot until it gets to eter-up. [Great laughter.] There is no e morals of

MEN WITH PLENTY OF MONEY pation. You won't find one young kind in a thousand who has not dy achieved ruin, or is traveling to-ixty miles an hour. Those are not ored who have their cases filled cigars, wear fashionable clothes, Delmonico's, cock their hats st exquisite pattern, and have handand balm of a thousand flowers. aughter.] Give a young man plenty and cigars, and fine horses, and have no anxiety about him, except to ons for his final reception." [Great-The speaker then

DDENLY BROKE OFF THUS: ime the clock of Old Trinity was and we set down at a table in a galwas foaming over the tips of The blue calcium light suggested brimstone of the lost world. There at hour in that lost place, what were ne? First, at no death-bed or railroad I feel such overwhelming sense of d not keep back the tears." Con-. Talmage rebuked those people who elves too good to extend a helping

O THE SAME TEMPTATIONS inmates of the up-town shamble, with delirium-tremens in some in the congregation, and, by him to evil surroundings, would

him a gambler, a sot, or Another of his emotions was the young men there were the hat the young men there were the vere sifting up waiting for them. they have night-keys, and can get in. ; no sleep can come to parents' eyes boy is straying.

y hand on the shoulders of these and saying: 'Go home, young men, or and mother are waiting for you, iting for you. I conjure you, by the over you when you had scarlet fever heria, by the blood of the Son of ome!' I did not say this, because it we interfered with my work." Mr. third emotion was thinking of the of broken homes before him. "As I had the became in ore unrestrained, until it seemed broke, letting the participants down attomless chasm, and . I PELT LIKE

- BROKEN FAMILIES around the brink and shouted to ther, sister, brother, lover, friend to The sound of the feet of the dance anter and fainter, and it became dark-ker, and there came up a great whis-roices, saying: 'This is a second The speaker's fourth emotion was that all this was only a miscrable of Europeandissipation. Such toady-ost despicable. One might as well s-cases from a small-pox hospital. a a scavenger's cart, or a board from s coffin. [Great laughter.] We should he speaker's fifth emotion was feel-good people knew what was going

rotten. If iniquity progresses he next hundred years as durlast century, there will not stige of religious influence left-said be, "the time has come for hope that the next Mayor of New hope that the next Mayor of New-ether Schell or Cooper, will rise us hese abominations. Revolution is I am told that the 2,500 police of New t put down 500 dens of infamy in that av nothing of the rambling-houses r resorts of evil. I answer: "Swear special policeman, and give me 200 r resorts of evil. I answer: 'Swear special policaman, and give me 200 icemen to assist, and I will break them two nights.' [Great Laughter.] Ink I am afraid of law-suits for [Renewed applause.] What we wantewall Jackson raid. I am persuaded ers of these haunts of iniquity are can be of a police club, star, and reflence I declare their existence can only [Applause.] point Mr. Tulmage STARTED DOWN BROADWAY ringe. The clock struck I. The office law said "good-night as Heaven from he city seemed asleep. A great sea had lett a dry shore. Was itereally asleeplare, and libertinism, and murder were

pill to through. I targe upon the usaers to give full
gl.Bow-Room to the journalists
booming to reporters]. Each one of them is a
lauraly assity larger than this. The blessing of
Almighty God be on all editors, reporters,
proof-readers, type-setters, and compositors!
Grest applause.] You have seen a man take
off his coat and plunge in after
another who is drowning. So I throw off all
piloticonventionality and plunge in to rescue
von poor sinners. I nave no reproof for you,
but only ask you to put both your hands, shaking from last night's debauch, in mine. You
say I wouldn't shake hands with you. Try me
at the foot of the platform!"

DEAN STANLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The venerable Dean scaley delivered what he described as almost his farewell words to America to a year. HIS PARWELL WORDS. his fareet words to America to a vast congre-gation in Grace Church this morning. The text was the angel's question to Jacob: "What Is The Name?" The subject was: "What Is What His Ends?" The Dean thing has been added to the doctrine of be hible respecting the origin of our bodies. rom matter was all scientific analysis had been he to compass, but it would be against truth trame was a handful of dust, therefore he had no future except to had no future except to his origin humanity could never arise above the dust out of which it was created, the statement was contrary not only to the deepest horings of man, but to the facts of history and natural history. As well maintain because men were once savages, emilization was impossible. The soul was a higher nature lying behind the bodily. The who cultivates the spiritual qualities keeps lising within him man's pledge of immortality.

living within him man's pledge of immortality. In the doctrine of man's higher spiritual nature was the only safeguard of the world against the materialism of science on the one hand and that of the sacristy and altar on the other.

In concluding, the speaker applied the lessons of mis sermon directly to the present condition and future prospects of the Anglo-Saxon race, asing: "I must say a few words as to the famure of our own Anglo-Saxon civilization as foreshadowed by the present. The question is whether this tide of materialism will keep on gaining strength, or whether there is a new religious regeneration in store for our race. This Babylon of the Western world, gathering its wealth from all quarters of the globe, developed so suddenly from a small colony, is a constant wonder to the traveler among you who is so soon to return to his duties upon a little island. Your wast spaces and great national resources have created a new civilization in an unprecedentedly short time; but it may be well to remember bigness is not greatness. Itseems miraculous, no doubt, to contemplate the little settlement on the green tongue of land at the south end of this island 200 years are, with its feeble palisade to keep back the savages, and then to look at the Babylon that has risen so suddenly, expanded so far; but there are other things concerned in mational greatness. If the sins of our present Anglo-Saxon civilization are great, then human virtue must rise to the level of mational progress. I have many reasons for not viewing the present aspect of Anglo-Saxon life with despair. Its recreation will come." Dean Stanley ended with an apostrophe to young men.

TOLEDO.

DEDICATION.

Special Dispatch to Tac Tribune.

Toledo, O., Nov. 3.—The formal dedication of the First Congregational Church at this place took place this evening with appropriate services, conducted by the pastor of twenty-five years' standing, the Rev. Williams, assisted by the Rev. Anson Smyth, of Cieveland. This church is the third that has stood on the same ground. The original one (being the first in the city) burned daring the War., The whole cost (over \$50,000) has been provided for and the elegant edifice dedicated free of cost, with an organ costing \$5,00, one of the finest and most complete in the West for its size.

BISHOP CHATARD.

A NEW BROOM.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NAPOLIS, Iud., Nov. 3.—Bishop the new Bishop of the Diocese of Vincenues, is pursuing a vigorous administration. He has ap-pointed a council under the Pope's recent en-erelical modifying the usages and practices of the Church, which will meet on the 21st inst. to carry into effect the changes suggested. A theological seminary will be instituted in this diy in a short time.

THE RIBBON CLUBS. Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning in the Central Church, taking as his text: No drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of God. -1. Cor., vi., 10.

emperance leader or organization, I shall speak day in behalf of the temperance clubs which

me filling the land. So large a congregation as this, composed of good citizens, will, I am certain, be willing to join me in reflections over such a topic.

In all times those who have paused to sum up the great action. he great evils of society have been compelled mention intemperance as prominent in the ordid throng. When St. Paul was watching o mark against what persons the gates of heaven would be shut, he beheld the drunkards in that unfortunate number. As their poison-test breath and staggering forms drew near those portals, the gates moved solemply together, to sut out from Heaven's purity so much mental and physical defilement. To the Bible estimate of this evil the old outside thinkers added their licts. Seneca defined drunkenness as being "voluntary madness,"—not a madness aght on by a broken heart, or by sickness, by nature, but by one's own self. One writer marks that brutes will not drink to excess, remarks that brutes will not drink to excess, and that "drunkenness places a man as much below brutes as reason elevates him above them." The estimate which Douglas Jerrold places upon this vice is that "it is the epitome of all crime." St. Augustine, who passed up into Christianity from the sickly vale of low life, said, "Drunkenness is a flattering devil which whosever becomes a factoring devil which

of all crime." St. Augustine, who passed up into Christianity from the sickly vale of low life, said, "Drankenness is a flattering devil which whosoever hath, no longer hath himself."

Toward the contemplation of this evil, toward a measurement of its vastness, and toward the plans for its cure, all who wisn well to society must turn at times, that, by word and example, they may take some part in this indisposable reform. It has been the lament of many a statesman and many an investigator of Nature's laws and forces that life was drawing near to its close, and they had not yet seen the people in possession of national peace and prosperity or the world in the enjoyment of some tarilling discovery of some secret of the universe. It is a giant impulse in the bosom of all inventors that they desire to see man crossing the cosan by steam, or riding in a comfortable and rapid train, or lighting his streets and his homes by Nature's boundless quantity of electric fluid. In a single summer evening there is often, all around the horizon, a blaze of light Aurora's horses, would enable our cities to transform midnight into day. Thoughts like thate of the discoverer should fill the heart of every Christian and moralist, making him wish that he might not leave earth until he had done something toward modifying or destroying such a python as intemperance. A lady of wealth and fashion in a neighboring city, being called upon in the height of her personal culture and inflances to die of consumption, expressed the deepest regret that she had taken little part in the reforms that surrounded her. It is most putful that we alliesee the greentest duties of the world only in the solemn hour when we are leaving it. It is not Nature's plan but our fault. We are willingly blind to the great things around us, and, as the produgal son when he had found the desert world, looked back and for the first time saw the sweetness of his father's house, so we wander away in our vanity and folly, and at last, from a bed of bodily disease and spiri

ilar effort of will does the common mind rise from indifference or selfishness and come to

that higher form of soul which seeks to take part is the work of reform. No virtue comes untoiled for, and bence if we for from this work without a heart full of the sad reflection that we took little part in its moral progress, we must struggle now to rise from indifference much as the drunkard must struggle to escape the toils of the soarer. We must cause the facts to pass before us that our intellects may grasp that which feeds that our intellects may grasp that which feeds the heart and brings forth the harvest of sentiment. Men will take no interest in that of which they know nothing. Knowledge is the fuel of interest. It fires the desires and the intentions. The African bushman experiences no luterest in in the electric candle or in the English or American Governments, because the English and American history have not entered his brain, and hence have stirred up no sentiment in his soul. He leans upon his club and watches the bushes or the stream, quite free from any concern about foreign lands; but could you take that stupid mind and pour truths into it and strengthen it, the truths of Europe and America, at last the heart would awaken, and the once poor bushman would say, "I would love to visit America, England, France." Thus, all the world through, all true sentiment waits for the facts, and when the facts come in, be they fever facts from the South, or scientific facts from Nature, or art facts from the grains waikens as they come and its noble sentiments rush forth from all the spirit gates. The only objection one might urge against knowledge is the solicitude it often brings. It is the hand, indeed, which sweeps over the soli's harpstrings, but sometimes the strings are strained or broken by the long and rude touch. But facts are Love's purveyor all through these years, knowledge is power in that it creates solicitude.

Yielding to this law, we are all bound not only as Christians but as members of society to cause to pass before our minds the history of that great vice winds. A pround of hope that

that the foes of man, this side the grave, could, one by one, be all vauquished.

When Dr. Lyman Beecher gave ms great impulse to this reform intemperance was so common that even the clergy were lovers of the common drunkard's bottle. In his "Autobiography" he says that at the ordination of Mr. Harvey, at Gosben, Conn. there was some hard drinking and some complaint (by those who bore the expenses), "On account of the quantity of liquor consumed." He says that none of the preachers were drunk, but he will not depy that there was between services such a noise as he of liquor consumed." He says that none of the preachers were drunk, but he will not deay that there was between services such a noise as he cannot describe—"it was the maximum of hilarity." The liquor to conduct that ordination cost, in that cheap time, over \$40. The Doctor says that the sight of two such ordinations was such "that my shame, and alarm, and indignation were intense. These meetings woke me up for the work, and silently I took an oath before God that I would never attend another ordination of that kind. I was full. My heart kindles up at the thought of it now." If now you will compare a meeting convened in these days to ordain an orthodox clergyman with those meetings described by Lyman Beecher, you will perceive at once that a change for the better has been coming along in the intervening years. Our Puritan ancestors were slow to escape from this sin. But they had so many evils to combat, so many enemies, from the Pope and the King down to the Pequod Indians, that they did not come early to a realization of the fact that strong drink would surpass King and Pequod in injuring the Colonies. Drunkenness so increased among the sons of the plous Pitgrims that at last came a Blue law fining any man "who continued above half an hour tippling 2s. 6d., and for tippling at unseasonable hours, after 9 o'clock at night, 5s." After other enemies had been conquered and New England had escaped the l'ope, and the King, and the Indian, it remained for Dr. Beecher to discover that even the ministry cherished a foe more dangerous than the fagot or the tomahawk.

Mark now how rapidly reform advanced. In

Ring, and the limital, Beecher to discover that even the ministry cherished a foe more dangerous than the fagot or the tomahawk.

Mark now how rapidly reform advanced. In the lifetime of that one man, Lyman Beecher, the vice of intemperance wholly withdrew from the Protestant clergy. It gave way readily before reflection. And with almost equal rapidity it has been withdrawing from the other, so called, learned professions. The drunken doctor is no longer thought to be especially wise, as formerly he was thought, but he is discarded by the public as being especially stupid; and the lawyer is esteemed by circuits not for the glasses he can consume during sessions, but rather for the soberness of his intellect. At one and the same time the cloud of intemperance withdrew from the learned professions and remained only in the less cultivated forms of mind and soul.

It may well give dignity to the temperance cause that its virtue has reached first the minds that possessed most education, and hence reflection, and that drunkenness lingers longest where the mental power is weakest. Many years ago it was my good fortune to serve my country by being Secretary of a temperance society, and in that official dignity I addressed interes of inquiry to Presidents of colleges and Professors to ask what was the quality of the young men who, in those days, marred their college course by the use of ardent drinks. Long letters came from President woolsey, of Yale, and from Horace Mann, then of Boston, and from Prof. Moffst. of Princeton, and they all bore testimony that genius in their colleges and schools drank less than stupidity; that whisky was passing away from the higher order of mind and was to be found only in possession of the more sensual and less bright. Of course, there would be vivid exceptions to this generalization, but the fact stood that the temperance reform had reached first the minds that were most gifted. Thus the purified quality of the public, the Bar, and the medical profession, and of the student-life and th

and more slowly event devia to the humbler vales of mental and spiritual condition. When you relieve the member has the active, organized reformment on the conclude that no form of moral good has advanced more aprilly.

It is the thoughtless habit of many to ridicule some special shape of this warfare against the destructive druk. Some mocked at the "Some of Temperance" when they came; at the "Some of Temperance" when they came; at the "Washingtonians," the lenders of all, in 1850. In Maryland, and eyes in Sauthern Ohio, the temperance lecturer and the abolition lecture of the state of the state

action, but only for the shapes of voluntary reform. It is uncertain what laws should be enacted, but it is very certain that no laws can be passed and executed until the voluntary measures shall have furnished the land with temperate men enough to make and enforce a law. In a Monarchy a law may reform a people, but in a Republic the people must reform the law. Great awakenings must run before the Legislature, for the Legislature only places upon a book what other agencies have first put into the heart. Hence, no valuable law can come until tens of thousands of only young men shall have become able and willing to see the fearful onlines of this evil. Impelled by the greatness of this vice, and cheered by the victories that those who have fought it have already won, we should all seek to take some part in the remaining war to be waged. Our inaction comes not from any superior wisdom, but from careless reflection, or from the absorbing power of other pursuits. It may be for many too late to do much, for life may be back of them rather than in front, but, into this great reform our young men should pass in the name of a high self-love, and of a love of mankind. Although some of the learned professions and the hosts of scholars and thinkers have risen up out of this valley of death, yet there is a vast multitude of the young who, having come to the place where the honorable paths begin, are casting down upon the dram-seller's counter that rulnous payment of money and at soul. These shall not inherit the Kingdon are food. And that Kingdom is not all beyond the grave. Much of it expands in richness here. From the high professions, from the skill of the artist and artisan, from the achievements of science, and honor, and character that vice excludes from these shores. Even home, with its happy greetings not steen. On all sides of the drunkard the beautiful portals of God's empire fly shut. Intemperance in all its forms is an overthrow of body and soul, but temperance, moderation of thought and passion, is a transfigur throw of body and sout, but temperance, moderation of the heart, and it bears its votary upward to a full citizenship in that Kingdom whose joyful confines are everywhere, and whose throne is for ever and ever.

TEN YEARS' PASTORATE. THE REV. ARTHUR MITCHELL OF THE PIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The completion of a ten-years' pastorate is a

matter of so unusual occurrence as to render it deserving of some special remembrance. Such a pastorate is that of the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of the First Presbyteaian Church, who preached yesterday morning a sermon full of historical yesterday moraing a sermon tail of instorical interest and spiritual comfort to the large congregation which heard him, embracing as it did a considerable number of the older members of the First and sister churches in Chicago, in adddition to the younger, middle-aged, and more regular attendants upon the first-named imposing edifice. Mr. Mitchell chose the following text for his discourse:

And thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years.—Deut., Forty-five years ago to-day, said Mr. Mitchell, a little schooner, which had made the trip from Mackinaw in seven days, lay off the shore of Lake Michigan opposite what is now Chicago. There was no harbor in those days, the sea was too high to render a lauding safe, and the Sabbath was spent on the rough waters of the great lake. There were devout Christians on board, including the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, then and now a frontier missionary, and the day was marked by a religious observance in which all took part. There were few houses in Chicago then, but there were few houses in Chicago then, but there were four Christian men who were impatient and anxious for the vessel's strival. When she came in the next day she brought, in addition to the Rev. Mr. Porter, Maj. Fowell and his little daughter, Maj. Wilson, and others, who were instrumental in plauting the first church, which was called the First Presbyterian, in Chicago. The Methodists were the pioneers, their preachers having thirty days the start of Mr. Porter, but the church founded by the latter and those who labored with him was the first in Chicago. The services were held in a log-hut, in which were assembled just twenty-six members. During its first year the membership increased to sixty-seven, and in January, 1834, a new house of worship—a plain frame building, costing just \$600, seating 200 persons, and Forty-five years ago to-day, said Mr. Mitchell,

located on what is now the southwest corner of Lake and Clark streets—was dedicated to the Lord. The location was at that time regarded as being away out on the prairies, but Mr. Porter, it would seem, had great faith in the future of Chicago. A Sunday-school, a missionary society, and the first public school in Chicago, which met in a Mr. Wright's new school-house, speedily followed. In one year, under Mr. Porter's ministrations, the little church cecame self-sustaining. At the Ame it withdrew from the Detroit Presbytery and joined that of Ottaws it had 110 members. In 1835 Mr. Porter accepted a call to Peorla, and the Rev. Mr. Hluton, of the Second Bartist, Church, became its pastor temporarily, attending at the same time to his work in his own church. The Rev. John Blatchford was called and installed in 1837, when the church moved into a new and large; building at what is now the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets. In 1840 it was atill further enlarged, and in 1849 a new brick building was erected, costing \$29,000, and imposing upon the church a debt under which it labored for some years. The next pastor was the Rev. Mr. Bascomb, who was succeeded by the Rev. Harvey Curtis. During the latter's pastorate the Wabash awenue edifice was sreeted, and there the congregation worshiped until the fire, when their church-home was destroved. The Rev. Z. M. Humohrey succeeded Dr. Curtis, and the present pastor came in August and was installed in November, 1863. A service of ten years enabled him to say that be had been seltled in one church longer than any other Presbyterian faith which pow had a pastor whom he found when he came here. Those ten years had been years of the greatest spiritual enjoyment and beasing, and the manifold kindness shown him by the members of his own and sister churches he could never forget or renay. Nearly 3,000 cersons had been received to its membership since the day it was founded, not taking into account the additions from Caivary Church, which united with it after the fire.

HOOKS AND BAITS. DR. THOMAS TO THE SABBATH-SCHOOL CHIL-

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas addressed the Sunday-school children of Centenary Methodist Church yesterday morning, from the text:

My son, if sinners entire thee, consent thou not

—Prev., i., 10.

—Prev., 1., 10. A number of years ago the speaker was traveling upon the Mississippi River, and he stopped over night at a hotel. As he wished to take a boat very early in the morning, he arose almost before the break of day. He was standing upon sestimony for this summing-up of a great case.

In that day, when these nages of a lamb experience of the complete of the comp the bank of the river just at the twilight when the shadows were flitting in an uncertain man-ner before one's eyes, and he saw a skill upon to keep it holy." The greatest temptation of the socaker's boyhood was to go bunting on Sunday, and in looking back he could see what a temptation it was. His mother was a deeply plous woman, and, while she never actually forbade him to go out, she always deprecated his desire to hunt on the Sabbath, and often told him she did not wish him to do it. One Sunday, he remembered, a boy enticed him to go out hunting. He went, but did not shoot anything all day. He had been glad ever since that he did not. When he came home his mother met him, weeping. This went to his heart, and to this day he never got into any sort of trouble but what he dreamed that he bad been hunting on Sunday, even while it was on his mind that he was a minister of the Gospel. He had this dream not long ago.

Another temptation was to break the Fifth Commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother." He had been told by hundreds that their downfall commenced with dishonoring mother." He had been told by hundreds that their downfall commenced with dishonoring their parents and breaking the Sabbath day. "Thou shalt not kill," was another commandment which he thought was often broken in spirit. If anybody allowed himself, to get into situation by drink or any other cause where he was liable to lose his self-control, he were yielding to a temptation that might cause him to kill some time.

some time.

The Eighth Commandment said: "Thou shalt not steal," It was the proudest thing that could be said of a man to say that he was shalt not steal." It was the proudest thing that could be said of a man to say that he was houest. The speaker quoted filustrations of a few illustrious men in the world's history. The Ninth Commandment was, "Thou shalt not bear false witness." One little lie led to another; each lie was a book, and in time one of these hooks would catch the lier said hold him fast. "Thou shalt not covet," was the Tenth Commandment. There was a minister out in the country who last Sunday preached a sermon from a funny text,—there were some preachers besides himself in the world who preached funny sermons. This man chose for his subject the passage of Scripture, "Covet earnestly the best sifts." He said the Bible was full of contradictions, and quoted this as one of them, for he said that in the Ten Commandments it was ordered "Thou shalt not covet." Dr. Thomts thought this was an exhition of theological learning. The Ten Commandments expressly stated what things we should not covet,—"anything which is thy neighbor's." It did not forbid that we should strive honestly and fairly to earn a competency out of the productions of the earth, the rich gifts of God.

There were many other baits thrown out in the city to treat the unwary. One of these was

There were many other baits thrown out in the city to trap the unwary. One of these was intemperance, and other was gambling. If the little boys did not look out they would find themselves in trouble before they knew it.

The services closed with the baptism of a little
boy and a benediction. The church was completely filled with people.

BOOK OF GENESIS.

LECTURE BY THE REV. G. H. PREKE.

The Rev. G. H. Peeke delivered his third lecture on the "Book of Genesis" in the Leavitt Street Church, corner of Adams street, last evening. Before commencing his discourse, Mr.
Peeke announced that on next Sunday evening
he would lecture upon "Edeu Before Adam,"
or what there was in this world before Adam and Eve.

His address last evening was relative to the

stage of the creation which man occupied. Among the first intimations that we had of an-Among the first intimations that we had of animal life was the existence of a species of animals, huge in proportions, and with names almost as large as they were. From one order of life to another the Creator progressed, until lastly man was formed and placed upon the earth, which was the last and most perfect work of the Almighty. As regarded the origin of man there was considerable dispute, and learned writers disagreed. The speaker called attention to the figurative expressions used by the writer of Genesia. It would be noticed that this writer never spoke of the "heaven"; it was always the "heaven," which he thought was a conclusive argument in solving the problem of the Triutty, among other things. He presumed that nobody believed that woman was literally and physically formed from a rib of man. It was enough to know that she

a rip of that. It was elought to know that she had been created.

God said, "Let us make man." It might have been one man or a thousand men. There was nothing to be found in the Bible that would justify the idea that but one man was created.

In the nebrew dictionary man was called "Mish," and a woman meant only a female man, In all creations there was a male and a female. There was actually nothing to institute the theory that the entire human race was propagated from one pair; but there was also nothing to disprove that a thousand pairs had not been created. New facts were being constantly developed by science. In the centre of Africa black Jews had been found; they were black, but they had the features upod all the characteristics of the Jew as they are known all over the world. The speaker held to the theory that certain conditions and climate industries would ensender any kind of race with which the world abounded. He was out in Colorado last season, and one day a band of nude Indians came into the came. There were whites, blacks, and Indians mixed promiscuously together, and as he looked at them he could not help thinking that if the Indians were to wear hats one season, and the whites and blacks were to go bareheaded, there would be very little difference in their complexions.

A map's estisfaction could never be completed except in his being. Suppose you offer a man all the money he wants. "Will you take a mullion?" "Yes." "A hundred millions?" Yes." "Yes." "A hundred millions?" Yes." "Yes." "And how long would it take before millions would not be any object? You might offer him a million millions, and he would not be satisfied. A man's nature was continually advancing or receding: it never remained stationary. If its tendency was convewed, there was nothing in nature that could become so low; if, on the contrary, it was upward, nothing was capable of attaining so elevated a position.

INSTALLATION.

THE PASTOR OF THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL TABBRNACLE. The installation of the Rev. Alexander Mon-roe as paster of the Union Congregational Tabernacle, corner of Ashland avenue and Twentieth street, took place last evening. The audience was large, filling almost every seat in the suditorium, and the church was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens.

After a voluntary by the choir, the Rev. Joseph Wolf offered the opening prayer and read the First Psalm, and the congregation then joined in singing "Almost Persuaded."

The Rev. A. Little preached the dedicatory as his text the sixteenth verse of the first chapter of Paul's Ebusite to the Romans.

The Rev. J. M. Williams, or Jefferson, offered the ordination-prayer, during which the candidate was solemnly consecrated by the laying on of hands by the clergy, and the Rev. W. A. Lloyd, of Ravenswood, extended the right hand of fellowship with a few well-chosen words.

of Ravenswood, extended the right hand of fellowship with a few well-chosen words.

The Rev. C. M. Pond delivered the charge to the pastor. He urged him to study the Word, to hold fast to the old faith, and at the same time to be progressive, to be a man of God and a man of the people.

The hymn "Sowing the Seeu" was then sung, after which the Rev. W. A. Lloyd delivered the charge to the people, urging them to support, succor, and assist their minister. The congregation was then dismissed with the benediction by the newly-ordained pastor.

A POLISH SCHISM.

THE PORDIDDEN CHURCH PAYS NO ATTENTION
TO THE BISHOP.

Father Mielcuszny is the rotund shepherd of
the Roman Catholic Polish Church of the Holy Trinity on Nonie street. About two years and a half ago he came to this city, at a time when there was a schism among the members of the then only regular Polish church in Chicago. This church, of which the Rev. W. Barzynski is priest, had a membership of nearly 10,000 (including, of course, adults and infants), and was found to be too small to hold the crowds of believers who flocked thither on Sundays, and hence there grose a party in favor of dividing the membership and organizing a separate so-ciety. The Rev. Mieleuszny came when the hour was ripe, and was immediately installed as paster of the dissentents, who proceeded to build another church edifice a short distance from the old church.

But jealousy interfered with the progress of the new society, and between the Revs. Barsynski and Mielcuszny there sprang up a feud, participated in by their respective followers. Bishon Faler was appealed to, and issued an edict in hilding Mielcuszny to officiate in the Churry of the Holy Trinity. This was published at the time in The Tribune. But the new priest kept on with his ministration, and during these two years he had not only maintained his tooting in the church, but has managed to lift the church society into a prosperous financial condition. It now owns five lots on Noble street, besides the church seciety into a prosperous financial condition. It now owns five lots on Noble street, besides ediffice, the whole property being valued at \$35,000, and there are no mortgares or incumber of the church members.

Yesterday Father Mielcuszny, celebrated the rite called the blessing or benediction of the three new altars of the church. An admission fee of 20 cents was charged, every man, woman, and child having to pay that amount to the door-keepers regularly stationed at the But jealousy interfered with the progress of

fee of 20 cents was charged, every man, woman, and child baving to pay that amount to the door-keepers regularly stationed at the entrance. But there was a large attendance of the devont. The little audience room was crowded. The Rev. Micleuszny preached a long sermon, in which he related the troubles of the church, and showed how dissension was the base of the Cotholic as well as other religious sects stated his own case and that of his bane of the Catholic as well as other religious sects, stated his own case and that of his parishioners, and declared their intention to go on as they had gone heretofore. They were willing and anxious to have the sanction of the Bishop, if possible, but could get along without

Bishop, if possible, but could get along without it.

The feeling that exists between the members of the two rival Polish churches is said to be very bitter. Father Micleuszny said yesterday that the Poles belonging to Barzynski's church took every occasion of insult his flock when meeting them on the street. Only a few days ago a woman passing the Church of the Holy Trinity spit upon the face of a member of the church wno was standing on the steps. There are about 2,000 members to the Church of the Holy Trinity.

THE RAILROADS.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—It is understood here that the new Receiver of the Kansas Pacific Railway, Mr. Sylvester T. Smith, of Kansas City, will take charge of the property early in November. Mr. Smith has been for many years the Auditor of the road,-first under the Com pany, and then under the present Receivers, who have had control of the business for the last two years. His appointment appears to be satisfactory both to the bondholders and to the officers and Directors of the Company. It is evident from what has happened that the nouble-headed Receivership was a mistake. In originally appointing two Receivers instead of one, the Coart simply gave official form to the wishes of both parties in the case, each of which claimed that its interest should have a repre-sentative. It was an experiment, and it has chamed that its interest should have a representative. It was an experiment, and it has failed. Both Receivers, however, ran well enough together for a while, but when Jay Gould assumed the reins they proved an ill-matched team,—one of them wouldn't go, and Gould and his associates made so much ado about it, on the ground of want of harmony, that the Court concluded that the only course for it to pursue was to relieve both from duty, and appoint a sole Receiver who was not specially and financially identified with either of the opposing interests, each of which is striving for supremacy in the management of the road. The bondholders believe that there is an organized conspiracy on the part of the Company, in connection with the Union Pacific and Jay Gould, to oust them; the blood of the bondholders is up, and they are falling into fine for a determined contest with the enemy.

A brief allusion to the way in which the present situation of affairs was brought about will enable those who may not be familiar with the facts to note the undercurrent and see where the tide is tending. When the Receivers were appointed, just about two years ago, a suit was pending for foreclosure of the mortgage by the bondholders, in accordance with a previous understanding between them.

pending for forcelosure of the mortgage by the bondholders, in accordance with a previous understanding between them and the Company: to the effect that, in case of a further default of interest, which default was made, the bondholders should be allowed, without opposition by the Company, to assume control and management of the road. But, in the meantime, by cousent of all the parties, the two Receivers were appointed. The Company and the bondholders, together with representatives of the business men of St. Louis and the Southwest, united their efforts last winter against the Union Pacific Railroad Company in order to secure from Congress such further legislation as was deemed essential to give practical effect to existing statutes for the operation of the Kansas Pacific Railroad communication across the Continent. This had been rendered necessary by reason of the Illegal and unjust discriminations which had been established and maintained by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and which had cut off that section of the country from the advantages and facilities of convenient and direct communication

Chaffee, of Colorado. Although the measure failed at last for want of time, yet after the passage of the Funding bill and while the prorate bill was pending, Jay Gould made haste to open negotiations with the Company and the bondholders. These resulted last summer in an agreement by which the bendholders were promised payment of principal and interest, the holders of junjor securities were to be satisfied, the officers and Directors of the Company, who were personally responsible for the foating debt, were given Union Pacific acceptances for an agreement by which the bendholders were promised payment of principal and interest, the holders of innor securities were to be satisfied, the officers and Directors of the Company, who were personably responsible for the Soating of the were given Union Pacific acceptances for those soating obligations, and the public were to be accorned all the advantages and igelities, without further fesisiation, of a through line by way of Denver, the latter to be afforded by the future operation of the Kansas Pacific Branch, together with the Colorado Central Road, under the general management of the Union. Pacific Company. Such, in brief, were the terms of the pooling contract. The traffic agreement for the running of these roads under the Union Pacific management was submitted to and confirmed by the Court. As soon as Gould and his associates had obtained control of the Kansas Pacific Road, they entered into an alliance with its officers and Directors against the bondholders, repuditated the agreement with the latter and refused to open the Kansas Pacific Branch as a part of the main line to the Pacific. His next movement, in which he was sided by the Company, was to get rid of the Receiver, who, as the trusted representative of the bondholders, opposed and denounced the purpose of the company. The bondholders were thus compelled to combine for self-protection. In accordance with the plan suggested by their Committee, the bolders of more than a majority of all the first-mortgage bonds have been deposited in the United Statea Triest Company in this city, a new committee of three, with extraordinary discretionary powers, has been appointed to preas the forfectoare suit, buy in the road when it shall be put up for ale under the decree, and reorganize the Company. Application will be made to the Court immediately to set aside the traffic contract under which the Kansas Pacific Road, so far as its operation is the condition of the Court immediately to set aside the traffic contract under which the Rance Pacific Company, in

COL. SCOTT. Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—An attempt was made to get up a sensation over the unexpected departure of Col. Scott for Europe to-day, but the facts are very simple. Col. Scott has been in poor health for some time, and has been at the office only for a few hours, and not every day. Physicians have advised him to take rest, but until lately he has not been willing to do so. Last Friday the Board voted him a leave of absence, but even then he did not know if he would take it. Several of them urged upon him the necessity of letting the business go for a time, and he at last yielded and sailed in the Switzeriand for Antwerp with his family to-day. He will be gone for a long vacation—perhapa six months. His place will be filled by First Vice-President George B. Roberts, who has only just returned from a four-months' tour in Europe. He has been in the Board a long time, and is thoroughly familiar with the roufine, though his health is not very strong. A large party of friends and officers of the road accompanied Mr. Scott down the river to-day, though it was not until Friday that he decided to go.

Mr. Charles Southerland has been appoint Northern Passenger Agent of the International & Great Northern Railway of Texas, in place of Mr. Day K. Smith.

It is understood that Mr. C. F. Barron, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Raitrond at Detroit, has been offered the position of General Freight Agent of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, and that he will

accept the position.

In 1874 the total length of railways in Switzerland was 1,020 miles; in 1876, 1,470 miles, being an increase of 452 miles—nearly 50 per cent. The cost of constructing these lines was \$188,031,500, and the capital employed in working them is \$143,640,000. The aggregate extent of railway in operation in France at the close of March, 1878, was 18,170 miles, as compared with 12,778% miles at the close of March, 1877. It follows that 391% miles of new line were completed in France during the twelve months ending with March 31, 1878.

General-Manager Smith, of the Eric & North Shore Dispatch, says the report published in the Chicago papers that his line was concerned in the contract on provisions at reduced rates from Kansas City is entirely wrong. This is so. Mr. Smith tried hard to get the contract, but General-Manager Mason, of the Canada Southern Line, got ahead of him.

Line, got ahead of him.

The extension of the lowa & Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ruifroad is now completed to Sheidon, In., the crossing of the Sioux City & St. Paul road, which is twenty-tour miles west from the last point mentioned, and cighty-four miles from the old terminus at Algona. This makes the lowa & Dakota Division 210 miles long, and completes a fifth line across lowa, ending (by using the Sioux City & St. Paul) at Sioux City. The line is to go through to the western boundary of the State, and will be built some fifteen miles beyond Sheldon this fall.

The managers of the Chicago Milwaykee &

beyond Sheldon this fall.

The managers of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad bave determined upon extensive and valuable improvements at Minneapolis. There will be a new round-house, with stails for twenty-four locomotives. Another improvement will be the erection of a great freight depot, extending along the Second-street front of the railroad grounds, from Third to Sixth avenues, south, a distance of 1,150 feet. The structure will be built of brick, with an iron roof, and will cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000. There will also be erected, early next spring, extensive car and machine shops near the roundnouse in South Minneapolis.

The Detroit Free Press of Saturday asystems.

extensive car and machine snops near the roundhouse in South Minnespolis.

The Detroit Free Press of Saturday says:
"General Superintendent Callaway, of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, went upon a trip of
inspection of the road yesterday. It is understood that the Michigan Central will turn over
the road to the new management about the 10th
instant. No official notice of the new arrangement has been received at the office of the
Michigan Central, but is well known that a
change has been in contemplation for some
time. Thirteen new locomotives have been put
into commission on the Detroit & Bay City to
replace those to be windrawn by the Michigan
Central, and, as has been previously noted, entire new trains of passenger-coaches have been
made up."

Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of
the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, has issued the following circuiar to the
ticket agents, conductors, baggagemen, and
trakemen:

In your intercourse with passengers please do all

ticket agents, conductors, baggagemen, and brakemen:
In your intercourse with passengers please do all in your power, by civil and coartsous attentions, to render the line popular with all classes of the traveling public. Let your first aim be to make shem comfortable. Answer their questions frankly, and do your duty to them cheerfully. Handle all baggage placed in your care carefully. Handle all baggage placed in your care carefully. There is no excuse for apinefully throwing and injuring any kind of fackages, either large or small, confided to your charge as baggage. You will thus have done your duty to your patrons and the Company which employs you.

The gross earnings of all the raffronds in the United States, reported for 1877, were 4472, 909,272, a decrease of \$34.348,687 from 1876. This is the smallest gross earning since 1828, when there were some 18,000 less miles of railroad. The net earnings for 1877 show a decrease of only \$15,476,055 as compared with 1878, due

creased earnings.

During 1877 the total number of persons killed in the workings of the railways of England Scotland, and Ireland was 1.75, and the injured 3.705. Of these, 126 killed and 1.283 injured were passengers. Of the remainder, 642 killed and 2.183 injured were persons or servants of the railway companies or of contractors, and 407 killed and 2.59 injured were present with accidents at level crossings of from mecellaneous causes. The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of journeys by schoon-ticked holders, was 55,532,654, or about 13,000,000 more than in the previous year. Calculated on these flatures, the proportion of passengers killed and injured in 1877, from all causes, were, in round numbers, one in 4.577,772 killed, and one is 429,924 injured. In 1876 the proportions were one in 3.872,570 killed, and 1.255,877 injured Of officers and servants employed by railway companies or contractors, there were 642 killed and 2.163 injured in 1877, gainst 673 killed and 3.600 injured in 1878.

and 2.163 injured in 1877, against 673 killed at 2.600 injured in 1878.

With reference to the report that the Chicag & Northwestern Railroad Company and recently negotiated a large amount of bonds; Holland, it is stated that the following bond which were in the treasury of the Company as were originally asseed for the nurpose of building the branches usuad in the annual report and which have been built, have been sold. Amsterdam at 90. The Company originally as vanced the money to build these branches, at the sale of these bonds reimburses the Corpany for its outlay. Monesota Valler Railroa Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$6,000 per mile, \$130,00 Rochester & Northern Minnesota Railroad C bonds, 25 miles, at \$3,000 per mile, \$230,000 Plainwise Railroad Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$20,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per mile, \$240,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per miles, \$10,000 Co. bonds, 25 miles, at \$16,000 per miles, \$10,000 Co. bonds, 25 mil

Financial.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Mechanics' and Laborers' Savings Bank, of Jersey City, has temporarily suspended payment and anforced the sixty-day rule. Assets, \$200,000: liabilities, \$190,000.

See'al Dispatch in The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Noy. 3.—The examination into the affairs of the German-American National Bank and Savines Bank connected with it is not yet complete; but, from such information as can be gathered, the failure has arisen quite as much from mismanagement as from depreciation of securities, and some statements which have been made public to-day convey a strong impression of fraudulent dealings.

Wherein, W. Va., Now. 3.—Cowen, Sheets & Co., bankers, as Bellaire, D., falled vesterday; liabilities, \$30,000; assets, \$50,000. The assets of the individual members of the firm are large; estimated at \$125,000. It is believed the depositors will lose nothing. The failure was caused by a shrinkage in real estate.

I am Crazed with Toothache, and serves you right for having reglected to as Sozodont. Had you done so your brouth would have been healthy and your teeth sound. Get the "snag" pulled out and commence at once usin Sozodont, thereby preserving the balance of your teeth.

Anticipate and prevent sickness with Sanford BUSINESS NOTICES.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wiltor's Compound of Ced-Liver On and Lime" has indiced some untrincipled persons to attempt to paim of a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person was insufering from coughs, colds, or consumption should no careful where they purchase this article. It requires no purions, The results of twinse are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of the extraordinary success in palmonary complaints. The phosphate of line possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure cod-liver oil by Dr. Wilhor. This medicine is regularly presented by thes medical faculty. Sold by A. B. Wilhor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. R. H. Walton, Annapolis, Md.—Cordon's Lisbig's Liquid Extract of Beef is a mest excellent pre-naration. It is par excellence. Superiot to cod liver old or anything I have ever used in wasted or important constitutions. A recent letter from Memphils, Tonn., states: "Colden's Liptig's Liquid Extract of Sections been extremely beneficial as a preventive of Yellow Fefer Malaria."

CATABRE REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE

Affidavit of Samuel Spinney, Esq., Meadow Vale, Nova Scotia, fully attested by George Munro, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and by three Clergymen of Annapolis County. A miraculous cure effected by Sanford's Radical Cure.

This may certify that I have been is subject of that terrible disease. Ostarrh of the Head and Threat, for some 52 years, caused by taking cold in the month of June, 1825. The attack at the fine was so sor red that the doctor and my friesals thought I must dise. For years and years I have been so sick that life has been a bridge to to regard that and friends. It is unders for mo to ag how many doctors I have bried, how much need the I have been a bridge of middle and the doctor I have bried, how much need the I have these varied demines and know that I never ceased to look for relied, and to try every remedy this spondied it.

I have discharged from my head and node, a seri of this skin, tinged with blood and matter, 18 to 2 inches long, and from my throat a sort of yellow crest, wisked with blood, as large as a large boas. I uses nick meaning and hoodly that I wished to dischard every submarial was dying at times. I was often prostructal far weeks at the, and during one of these severe attacks in walked to the every eage with the lutenthout of drowning myself, so little did I hope for effect. Now, str., this may seem incredible to you house doe broad if my sufficient. Own the little little throat has great parts of the time I can give you boas doe broad if my sufficient. Own the little little throat has a great part of the time I can give you boas doe broad if my sufficient. Own the first hand the little little throat has a great part of the time I can give you boas doe broad if my sufficient. Own Robert and the little was to so the my sufficient of the little little throat has a great part of the time I can give you boas doe broad if my sufficient of the little little has been done to the under the little little has been done to the under the little has been done the little was a look of the little of the little little has been done to the under the influence of the wooder full medicine those who have known me for years can testify. And now, sirs, to make a boag dory short, I will say I would not exchange the

SWORN TO BEFORE ME.

This 23d day of November, 1877.
GEORGE MUNKO. Justice of the Peace This is to certify that Samuel Spinney, Esq., is as a and respected citizen of Annapolis County. His remained as an noright and truthful man is beyond a proach.

LEV. W. A. J. BLAKENEY, Nictaw, N. S. HEV. OBED PARKER, Nelvero Square, N. S. GEORGE MUNKO, J. P., Kingston, N. S. WILSUN, W. GERY, Meadow Vale, N. S. JACOB NELLY, J. P., Meadow Vale, N. S.

HELPLESS

PRICE 25 CENTS Be careful to obtain COLLINS VOLTAIS
Ets, a combination of Flectric and Voltait
the highly hedicated Planter, as ween in the Arrary wonderful Planter. Sold by a
le and Retail Druggists throughout the United Canadas, and by WEERS & POTTER, Proston, Mass

State bonds, quiet.

The stock market was heavy in tone early in the day, and prices declined 1/2@2 per cent in the general list and 5/2 per cent on Western Union, which dropped from 102 to 98/2. During the afternoon the market was irregular, but small seles showed a fractional recovery from the lowest point in some Newburgh, pressing through a manufacturing strict from the Hudson River to Boston. district from the Hudson River to Hoston. The anthorized issue of bonds is \$10,000,000, and the Hoston, H. & Erie bonds, convertible into stock of the New York & New England, \$20,000, 000. These are selling at 30. This makes on about 360 miles of road fully equipped and run-Tactional recovery from the lowest points cases.

The Post says: The decline in Western Union is the more remarkable as it is now generally admitted the surplus is to be divided before the year closes. A great many rumors were current. One was that last evening short contracts to the amount of 25,000 shares were privately settled, and other that the drop was manipulated to enable large battless to have more stock. 45,000 per mile.

The Boston *Herald*, in noticing the large results btained at the Silver Isier Mine, on the North taken out since Sept. 1. The vein on the mainland is well defined, with every indication of silver being soon reached." It has long been known that the North Shore was rich in minerals, principally silver, some of the ores exceeding in richness the average yield of the Comstock lode. The success of the Silver islet Company will attract attention to these locations, which, by reason of their proximity to the lake, insure cheap transportation. Shipments of ore have been made from this vicinity

Shipments of ore nave been made it.

to Swamea, Wales, with good results.

An interesting and intelligent view of the present and future of the silver market is to be found in

of 25,000 shares were privately settled, and other that the drop was manipulated to enable large holders to buy more stock.

Transactions aggreezated 238,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Erie (with assessment paid), 56,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Waonah, 15,000 Northwestern common, 25,000 preferred, 1,600 Lackawana, 2,600 Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago & Indianapolis, 83,000 Western Union, and 3,500 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern preferred.

Money market easy at 2½,67 per cent, closing at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 567 per cent. Customs receipis, \$276,000.

The Assistant-freasurer disbursed \$953,000. Clearing, \$1,000,000.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, quiet at 482; sight, 487½.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, \$596,600; specie, increase, \$4,283,600; legal-tenders, increase, \$256,500; deposits, increase, \$596,00; circulation, increase, \$14,600; reserve, increase, \$3,433,425.

The banks now hold \$10,502,450 in excess of their legal requirements.

Coupons of 1881, 600 Environments, \$100,000.

New 58, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100,000, 100

An interesting and intelligent view of the present and future of the silver market is to be found in the London Standard of Oct. 18,

The depreciation in the price of silver has now weached 19 per cent, which means that the Government of India and every resident or owner of property in the East who has to make payments here, or to remit money to his family or for investment, loses nincteen pounds in every hundred. This severe loss is without compensating advantage of any kind. The peculiarity of the present fall is that the actual amount of silver in the London market is exceedingly small, and there has come into existence no new source of supply. As to a remedy, the Standard is a faid that there is none that is immediate and efficacious. The real remedy must be gradual. If silver comes into tolorably general use in America, and if Austria is soon able to resume specie payments, the value of the metal will probably rise. It is, however, to the East chiefly that we must look for relief. The depreciation is as favorable to the import trade from India as it is unfavorable to the export trade from India as it is unfavorable to the curpor trade from India as it is unfavorable to the curpor trade from India as it is unfavorable to the export trade from India as it is unfavorable to the curpor trade from India as the gold he receives exchanges for a larger number of rupees than formerly. The purchasing power of each of these rupees in India is as great as ever. Consequently he really gets a higher price than formerly, and this fact stimulaice exportation. Wheat, for instance, is now sent from India to the London market. This tends to attract a stream of silver to the East. The Council drafts diminish the stream, but still it flows on, and ultimately it must raise prices in the East. As this process goes on things will begin to right themselves. Silver will fall in relation to other commodities as it has aiready fallen in relation to good the export and import trades will be equally profitable. That consummation, perha The excess of imports over exports of gold and illver (coin and bullion) appears to have been as

The excess of exports over imports of gold and filver (coin and bullion) during the nine months maded Sept. 30, 1877, amounted to \$24, 706, 780; since coin and bullion) during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1878, amounted to \$321, 350. The figures stated in full are as follows: LIFE INSURANCE.
FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE TOSTINE PLAN. To the Editor of The Tribune. CRICAGO, Nov. 2.—An angry correspon Excess of exports over \$20,525,287 \$2:9,130,487

\$50, 290, 322 \$425, 774, 583 34, 781, 183 971, 314, 240

Imports over 923.703 \$ 321,000

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—An angry correspondent in your issue of the 234 October makes a brief note of the writer introductory to a letter from the Hon. Elizur Wright the pretext for assailing some of the writer introductory to a letter from the Hon. Elizur Wright the pretext for assailing some of the writer introductory to a letter from the Hon. Elizur Wright the pretext for assailing some of the writer introductory to a letter from the Hon. Elizur Wright the pretext for assailing some of the writer introductory to a letter from the Hon. Elizur Wright the pretext for assailing some of the writer introductory to a letter from the Hon. Elizur Wright the pretext for assailing some of the writer introductory to a letter from the Hon. Elizur Wright the pretext for assailing some of the writer in troductory to a letter from the Hon. Elizur Wright the seen that no mistake would be too great for that correspondent, who signed his name '\0. P. Curran, No. 85 Washington street, concept which is sue Tontine policies, is a business man of some years experience, and of previous good reputation, yet he proceeds, in his letter, to misquote and misrepresent Mr. Wright after the following manner:

Elizur Wright a street.

Cherran's quotations. The lucky survivors will to, and, prolably, if the receive enough to make their insurance cost them on the lucky survivors will to, and prolably, if the receive enough to make their insurance cost them on the lucky survivors will to, and prolably, if the receive enough to make their insurance cost them on the lucky survivors will to, and prolably, if the receive enough to make their insurance cost them on the lucky survivors will to make their insurance cost them on the lucky survivors will to make their insurance cost them on the lucky survivors will to make their insurance cost them on the lucky survivors will to make their insurance cost t

Nor does he stop here. Quotations concerning Tontine policies are freely made from "the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners' report of Jan. 1, 1871," which seem to countenance this iniquitous form of insurance, but in turning to the specified report there cannot be found one single sentence which the correspondent professes to quote. A writer guilty of such gross and repeated inaccuracies is certainly one in whose statements intelligent men can place no confidence. The correspondent correctly quotes from the aforesaid report the surplus of a rival company at that time \$8,500,000, and from the report of Jan. 1, 1878, \$3,000,000. He then gives from the reports the surplus of the Company he represents, Jan. 1, 1871, \$587,000, and Jan. 1, 1878, \$3,977.000, showing an increase of \$3,400,000; but he omits showing an increase of \$3,400,000; but he omits to state that the former Company has in the seven years from Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1878, paid to

turned to policy-holders by the respective companies during the period embraced in the comparison.

For it will be seen in this case that, after deducting from the surplus returned to policy-holders by the first company during the seven years, the reduction of its surplus of \$4.900,000, and after adding to the surplus returned to policy-holders by the second Company, its increase of surplus, \$3,400,000, the Connecticut Mutual has done more for its policy-holders than the New York Life by the sum of \$5,030,000.

The correspondent eaps "he falls to see wherein Mr. Wright's letter helps his brethren."

It was not intended or desired that Mr. Curran's "brethren should be helped."

Mr. Wright's Durpose was to "help the public" by exposing, and the writer's purpose was to assist in exposing, the operation of a pernicious sambling scheme which the officers of two companies had saudled upon the public under the guise of life insurance, and the mention of the names of companies was merely an incident of the discussion.

Amounts this blunders the correspondent makes two good points: one against the Connecticut Mutual for its refusal to pay cash surrender values, although justice requires the statement that this Company gives paid-up policies for the full value of the reserve, and allows the retiring policyholder a full year after his policy is forfeited by non-payment in which to take out his paid-up policy.

The other point is against the Mutual Life, for

policy.

The other point is against the Mutual Life, for the outrage which it is now perpetrating in requiring new policy-holders to sira ways every right or claim to a paid-up policy or to any surrender claim to a paid-up poncy of value.

In 1873 the Mutual Life published in its annual report its views concerning Toutine policies as follows: 'This experience satisfied the Trustees that the plan. in its nature, is wholly outside of the proper range of legitimate life insurance, being little else than a contract by which the Company binds itself to execute an unequal wager securing the stakes to the winner. In such a wager as this the most needy, whom life insurance is capacially designed to protect, are pretty sure to be losers.

this the most needy, whom the insurance appecially designed to protect, are pretty sure to be losers.

"Besides, the accumulations which Tontine insurance gathers in the hands of a company, at the expense of those who die, or are unable to maintain their policies, offers a strong temptation to wasteful expenditures, which, if indulred, must sooner or later bring disappointment even to the survivors of those who play at Tontine hazard. For these reasons the Trustees of the Company have decided to discontinus the issue of Tontine policies."

sons the Trustees of the Company have decided to discontinue the issue of Tontine policies."

The contrast of this houses and straightforward language with the recent course of the Muthal Life is wide and painful.

Returning now to the question, Is it life insurance? one of the correspondent's assertions amounts to this, that a Tontine policy contains a just and equitable stipulation for a cash surrender value. He says that at the send of the second period of ten, affecen, or twenty years, the policy-holder may withdraw the amount of his reserve and its accumulations. But as to the long years which intervene perfore the 'end of the selected period' he is silent. During these years the fund is out of sight and mingled with the general surplus belonging to other policies, and is made available to the Company in doing the dismonest duty of raising its apparent surplus, when in fact the forfeited reserves of the lying outgoers with the frequent surplusses. honest duty of raising its apparent surplus, when in fact the forfeited reserves of the hving outgoors and the forfeited surpluses of the dead are itabilities, due to certain Tontine survivors, and ought to be deducted from the general surplus.

Is there any stipulation fiving the policy-holder any equitable value, or any value whatever, if he is unable to pay during the "selected period"? Very far from it. The policy contains an agreement by which a failure to make each and every payment when due during the ten, fifteen, or twenty years entails a total two of every dollar of reserve, undrawn dividends, and interest thereon. And in case of death, a loss of all the indrawn dividends, with their accumulated interest. Hence, it cannot be claimed that anything bearing a resemblance to fairness or equity is found in this scheme.

this scheme.

Let us see the situation of one who insures his life under the Tontine plan;

Take a fifteen-year endowment-policy for \$10,000. Entering at the age of 40, fifteen yearly premiums of \$6004.40 each. If, after fourteen payments have been made, by oversight or through misfortune, he should fail to pay the fifteenth installment on the day it falls due, he loses as follows, having in the meantime paid \$9,744: this reserve (Massachusetts standard), \$9,007; his fourteen dividends, which in all fart-class companies would amount to about \$2,720, viz., an average of 20 per

cent upon premiums paid; the interest thereon compounded at 5 per cent per annum, \$1,280. Total, \$13.067. Contrast this with the non-forfeiture endowment-..87,040

And to put it on the same footing as the Tontine policy preceding, there ought to be a further deduction of interest on the surplus returned by the company which the policy-holder in this case has the use, say about \$1,200, and, as compared with Tontine, \$5,840, for a little more than fail the outlay he has a policy wince, by the printed stipulations contained therein, stands good for fourteen-aftecaths or \$10,000, or \$9,331, and at its maturity, one year laster, he or his pirs receive \$9,33:—or a proper lonate amount at any other time during the afteen years. With such a just and equitable certainty on the one he d, and the enormous risk in plain sight on the other hand, it is difficult to see how any man why desires to protect his family by life insurance can. " buck the uger."

As Mr. Wright well says, those why desire to prey upon and profit by the misso mes of others, under a pretense of providing for heir own families, may take these chances if they a overcome their own doubts concerning the interprity of the men who are willing to act as stake-hiders in such a game.

COMMERCIAL.

| Following were latest quotations for October delivery on the leading articles for the last to days:
| Friday. | Fr Following were latest quotations for Oc

| RECEIPTS. | SHIPMENTS. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 187

67, 183 632, 484 1, 036, 697 273, 363 89, 047 143, 745 19, 116 8, 672 Medding as dated:

| Nos. 2, Oct. 28, 1878. | 1878. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 1877. | 

of winter. The new rates are 50c on the best risks, to \$2.30 on the worst.

There are about 3,000,000 bu of No. 2 spring in store here and in Milwankee, but very little of that grade anywhere else. The rest of the wheat in sight is mostly winter or low-grade spring.

The leading produce markets were rather weak Saturday, with less doing. Barley was stronger, and rye steady; the rest were mostly easier. Hogs declined, being in rather large supply for Saturday, and the example was followed by provisions. Wheat was tame, and corn relatively heavy, while freights were dell. The general tone was in marked contrast to the strength of the previous day.

Wheat was tame, and corn relatively heavy, while freights were dell. The general tone was in marked contrast to the strength of the previous day.

Dry goods remain quiet,—not quiet for the time of year, out quiet in comparison with the earlier weeks of the fall season. Prices were not subjected to any quotable fluctuations, the general market preserving the steady tone heretofore characterizing it. The grocery market was reported reasonably setive, with little variation in prices, though coffees and sugars were more firmly held than at the beginning of the week, in response to a slight advance at the East. Jobbers of dried fruits were fairly busy, the demand for imported varieties being the most active. Fish remain as last quoted. There was no change in the position of the butter and cheese markets; no change for the better, at least. Buyers are operating very cautiously, and at the moment the chances seem to favor lower prices, especially for cheese, which is in excessive supply East and West. The oil market was moderately active, with no quotable change in prices. Leather, bagging, coal, and wood were quoted as before.

The lumber market was steady and quiet. The cargo supply was small, and buyers were waiting for the rest of the fleet. The yard business was fair on the whole at former prices. Wool was quiet and steady. Broom-corn is selling rather freely to Eastern manufacturers, but the market is still depressed by free receipts, and advices that there is plenty more corn to follow. Seeds were in moderate request and unchanged, excepting a weaker feeling in clover. Hides were steady under a fair demand, with rather limited offerings. Hay was lower, owing to larger re-

steady under a fair demand, with rather limited offerings. Hay was lower, owing to larger receipts, which made the few buyers hold off. The demand for potatoes was less urgent, and the offerings were inferior and sold slowly at lower prices. Green fruits were steady. Game and poultry were abundant and in moderate request.

Lake freights were quiet but firm at previous rates, 3½c being the ruling figure on corn to Buffalo, with not many vessels offering at that rate. Some carriers asked 3½ 0½c. Room was taken for 36,000 ba wheat and 85,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at steady under a fair demand, with rather limited

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 13%c and 14%c for corn and wheat to New York, and 15c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 12%c on wheat and 11%c on corn.

GOODS RECEIVED
Chicago Customs Nov. 2: Lyon & Healy, 10 cases musical instruments; E. L. Brand, 2 cases photograph mounts; order A. V. De Laporte & Co., 1,900 bu barley; order John Schulock & Sons, 128 bundles dried fish; Schott, Hess & Co., 2 cases toys and fancy goods; J. W. Doane & Co., 50 chests tea; Fowler Brothers, 113 sacks salt; Boyd, Dunham & Co., 232 sacks salt; Cobb, Wills &

WHEAT VALUES.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull and easier. Hogs were in large supply, for Saturday, and quoted lower, while the markets for product on the seaboard were tame and tending downward. This induced more liberal offerings here, and took the edge off the demand. There was some inquiry for shipments, and probably several transactions in meats that were not reported—chiefly in car-load lots. Otherwise the business was mostly in changes from one month to another, orders to buy futures being scarce.

Mass Pork—Declined 17%0 per bri, with not much demand except in changes. Sales were reported of 280 bris spot (repacked) at \$81,5567,000,750 bris seller November, at \$80,824,668,83; 6,300 bris seller December, at \$80,824,668,83; 6,300 bris seller December, at \$80,824,668,83; 6,300 bris seller January, as \$8,1656,856,872,700 spot, \$8,856,856,876,970 bris seller January, as \$8,1656,856,876,970 seller January, and \$8,1547,20 for January, and \$8,1547,20

December, boxed.... 3.10 4.25 4.30 4.40

Long clears quoted at \$4.15 loose and \$4.30 boxed: Cumberlands, 45.69 15/c roved: long-cut hams, 65/60/7c: sweet-pickled hams, 65/60/7c: sweet-pickled hams, 65/60/7c to to 15 lo averages; green shoulders, 35/c for same averages; green shoulders, 35/c for same averages; green shoulders, 35/c for same all canvased and packet hort clears, 85/60/9c for hams, all canvased and packet for shoulders, 5/60/9c for hams, all canvased and packet for severages; green shoulders, 5/60/9c for hams, and 45/c for prown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at 37.75/8 8.00 for mess, \$8.50/8.75 for extra mess, and \$14.000 14.25 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 65/60/8c for city and 66/65/c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was gagain more active than the recent average, without much change in prices. The reduction conceded by seliers a day or two previously brought out a few orders to buy. Sales were reported of 1,410 br s winters, mostly at about \$4.00, 1,300 bris spring extras, mostly at \$5.12569.00; 25 bris spring superfines at \$2.73, and 250 bris buckwheat flour at \$4.5005.00. Total, 2,985 bris. The following was the range of saking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$4.505.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.506.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.506.10; choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$4.506.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.506.00; fair to good Minnesots springs, \$4.006.25; prime to choice springs, \$4.2504.75; fair to good springs, \$4.006.52; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; low grade, \$4.5063.00;
fair to good Minnesots springs, \$4.006.52; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; low grade, \$4.5063.00;
fair to good Minnesots aprings, \$5.0065.25; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; low grade, \$4.5063.00;
fair to good Minnesots springs, \$5.0065.25; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; choice to fancy Minnesots springs, \$5.0065.25; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; choice to fancy Minnesots aprings, \$5.0065.25; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; choice to fancy Minnesots springs, \$5.0065.25; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; choice to fancy Minnesots springs, \$6.0065.20; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; choice to fancy Minnesots springs, \$6.0065.20; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; choice to fancy Minnesots springs, \$6.0065.20; patent springs, \$6.0467.50; choice to fancy Minnesots springs, \$6.0065.20; patent springs, \$6.0067.50; patent springs, \$6.00

jected at 164,4216%; 7.8.0 bu by sample at 164,623c on track; and 7.300 bu do at 169,23c free on board. Total, 52,670 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request at recent prices. Transfers were made from this month to next at a difference of 1c, November being 4446; and Documber at 4546c. No. 2 soid at 4446c in car-tots, and rejected at 4746c. Cash of the first state of the first state

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Were quiet and steady at \$1.4061.65 per bu.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair demand and steady. The
receipts continue large: Fine green carpet brush, 4c;
green hurl, 3%c; red-tipped hurl, 3633%c; fine green,
with hurl enough to work it, 36,633%c; red-tipped do,
3633%c; inferior, 24,62%c; crooked, 1623%c.

BUTEER—Dealers had nothing new to report. There
was a ready outlet for all choice and fancy lots, and at
very full prices, the wants of local consumers equaling
the current receipts of fine table butter. Anything not
answering to the above description remains under neglect, and with full supplies on hand the feeling is by no
means firm. Quotations remain as before: Creamery,
20623c; good to choice dairy, 15620c; medium, 126
14c; inferior to common, 6810c; GENERAL MARKETS.

means firm. Quotations remain as before: Creamery, 2003:36: good to cholee dairy, 150:20c; medium, 126: 14c; inferior to common, 65: 10c.

BAGGING—This market presented no new features. Trade was not active, but it was all that could be expected at this time of year. Prices remain as follows; Stark, 20c; American, 10%;c; burians, 4 and 5 bu, 136: 14c; gunnies, single, 146:15c; double, 236:25c; woolse, 14c; gunnies, 14c; look, 14c;

WHEAT VALUES.

J. H. Drake & Co., of this city, gives the following:

Cash wheat at 82c, with intermediate charges 16c, would cost 98c alongside saip; with sail freights, 5s 9d and 2 per cent commission on the currency value, would cost 39s 6d to Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotation: Spring wheat, 36c 0d to 37s, or 7½c to be per bu to theats favor of shippents.

At latest quotations there was no profit on shipping No. 3 wheat from this city to Liverpool on speculation, but the difference in prices permits a slight profit to parties on the other side who buy here and 0 not pay selling commissions there.

FOREIGN GOODS.

Statement showing foreign invoice value and duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty and on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty of the prices permits a slight profit to parties on the other side who buy here and do not pay selling commissions there.

FOREIGN GOODS.

Statement showing foreign invoice value and duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the duty paid on goods entered for consum

Statement showing foreign invoice value and duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the Port of Chicago during the week ending Nov. 2.

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1879. The value of the va

Northern Martines (1986) (1981) Andrew walnuts (1986) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (1981) (198 Seenvel envice, cospuce; noticest, rossec; rancy, oces \$1.00.

INTERNAL—Common, 23928c; good do, 30435c; me-dium, 35438c; good do, 40443c; fine, 45648c; finest, 50455c; choice, 68665;; choicest, 65473c.

Media, 15458c; choicest, 6873c; do, 23932c; media, 15458c; choicest, 6875c; do, 28932c; finest, 59455c; choice, 68665c; choicest, 85465c; Japan—Common, 39648c; good common, 28635c; medium, 32435c; good medium, 38440c; fine, 45454c; finest, 48450c; choices, 50455c; choicest, 55465c; choice new, 55400c; choicest do, 63470c.

LIVE STOCK.

156, 274 86, 545 69, 775 16, 865 121, 825 .22,468 .17,800 .20,901 .21,102 .22,890 712 533 1,229 2,724 1,426

13,940 CATTLE—Trroughout the past week values were unsettled and fluctuating. Monday's market was active, with prices firm and hisher, but the advance was lost on the following day. During Thursday and Friday the market again developed a firm tone, values appreciating 10615c, but at the end of the week—the receipts proving larger than expected—the tendency was again in a downward direction, and the close of business on Saturday found prices but very little different from those current at the close of the previous week. In quality the receipts were considerably above the recent average. The decrease in the arrivals of Western cattle was quite marked, while the offerings of well-fatted natives showed a corresponding increase. The supply of extra bieves continue meagre, but, exporters being practically out-of the market, trade suffers no serious drawback on that account. Of Texas and Western eatile the

canners bought liberally at \$2.00@2.75. Saturday's rerelpus were unusually large, and a good many cattle
were left over unsold.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400

Ibs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs.

Sutchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter
weighing sector 1, 150 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter
weighing sector 1, 150 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter
weighing sector 1, 150 lbs.

Lot 2, 150 lbs.

Lot 1, 150 lbs.

Lot 2, 150 lbs.

Lot 1, 150 lbs.

Lot 2, 150 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—CATTLE-Supply light: little de lag; fair butchers' in demand, and prices unchanged receipts, 700; shipments, 500.
SHEEF-Quiet; unchanged; ressipts, 150; shipments 300.

300 serr—Guice; inconsinger; receipts, 150; snipments, 250; Feez, 91; naciours and Bostons, 82,0063,05; butchers' and Philadelphias, 83,0060,15; receipts, 3,400; snipments, 3,200. supments, 3.200.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. Nov. 3.—Hoos—Quiet; common, \$2.40
@2.70; Hight, \$2.8563, 00; packing, \$2.75@2.65; butchers', \$3.00@3.10; receiots, 5,720; ahipments, 2,082.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

The cargo market was again inactive, the offerings being nil. Towards afterneon two or three loads arrived, and the fleet was expected to make its appearance by to-day. Buyers generally were absent, and there was no inquiry for cargoes to arrive. Prices are continued as follows: Piece stuff, \$7.00@7.25; common inch, \$3.00@89.00; fair to choice inch, \$3.50@ 11.00; lath, \$1.25; shingles, \$1.75@2.10. The yard dealers reported a fair business

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Nov. 2.—COTTON—Easy at 9 7-16@ 911-16c; futures steady; November, 9.31c; December. 9.46c; January, 9.58c; February, 9.68c; March, 9.78c; April, 9.88c.

April, 9.88c.

FLOUR—Inactive and unchanged; receipts, 16.000 bris.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; receipts, 180,000 bu; ungraded spring, 1926-256; No. 3 apring, 852-86c; ungraded red, 976-268-1055; No. 2 red. \$1.0061.01; No. 2 do, \$1.01461.046; No. 1 do, \$1.0556; ungraded ambor, \$1.0061.05; No. 2 do, \$1.0361.05; No. 2 do, \$1.0361.05; No. 1 do, \$1.0361.05; No. 2 do, \$1.0361.05; No. 1 do, \$1.056; estra do, \$1.07. Rye firm; Vestern, 56c. Barier heavy; 6-rowed State, 38c. Malt duil and unchanged. Cora lower; receipts, 356,000 bu; ungraded, 4646-47c; No. 3, 45.1; steamer, 4356; No. 2, 4456-17c. Oats steady; receipts, 25,000 bu; No. 3, 2746-2736; No. 2, 2946-23c; No. 1, 30c; mixed Western, 276303-6c; White do, 2463-35c.

HAY—Steady at 446-15c.

HAY—Steady at 446-15c.

GROCKRIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged at 1546c.

HAY-Steady at 4-6-5c.

HAYS-Firm; yearlings, 56-9c; New York State, 106

12c.

GROCKRIES-Coffee quiet and unchanged at 15%c.
Sugar steady; far to good refining, 75%c7%c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet.

Perroticus—Market dull and unchanged at 85%c

Steady at 37%c6-0c.

Tallow—Steady at 37%c6-0c.

Ta

Milwauker, Nov. 2.—Flourn-Firmer and in fair demand.

Milwauker, Nov. 2.—Flourn-Firmer and in fair demand.

Grain—Wheat firm; opened, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 88c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 88c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 88c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 88c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 88c; No. 3, 71c; No. 4. 62%c; January, 80c; No. 3, 71c; No. 4. 62%c; rejected, 55%c. Corra steady; No. 2 34c. Oats quitet and unchanged; No. 2, 18%c. 18ve active; No. 1, 41%c. Barley firmer; No. 2 pring, 128k, 87%c; December, 38c.

Frantisons—Easier and active. Mess pork quiet. Oid, 87.0; new, \$8.10. Frime steam lard, \$5.50.

Frantistans—Flour, 11.000 bris: wheat, 28,000 bu. Philladelphia. No. 2.—Flourn-Quiet, but steady; supers, \$2.50@3.00; extras, \$3.00@3.30; Minnesota

ly, 54.5000.500 m.

- Market dull at S. 1214

tain—Wheat firm; No. 2 red. \$1.03601.684; m.

- Gl.0061.005; white, 61.05 asked; No. 2 Ohene
Corn steady; yellow, 640456; mixed 69,
dy; white Western. 25623c; mixed 60, 2362

steady; Western, 546

avrisions—Steady. Mess pork, \$4.2562.50. In

zs beaf, \$18.50. Hams—Smoked, 96 \$1056; pick

averisors—Steady. Lard steady; prime 46

averisors—Steady. Lard steady; prime 46

71-6-0: green. 56-66c. Lard steady; prime dean 86.25.
BUTTER-Mominally unchanged.
EGGS-Market dull; Western, 24c.
CHEBER-EASY; Western full cream, 85-60c.
PUTROLUM-Steady: refined 9c; crude, 75c.
RESERVED AND STEADY OF STEADY

SAGISC. 1400 bales. Receipts, 3, 100. Shipmens, 1, 30. Stock, 17, 55.

ST. LOUIS. NOV. 2.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged. Sales, 1, 400 bales. Receipts, 3, 100. Shipments, 1, 200. Stock, 37, 650.

Stock, 37, 650.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat better for cash; lower for future, No. 2 red, 84%c cash; 81%484%. November: 188.

Style, No. 2 spring, 73%c old. Corn quiet at 30%c cash; 32%31%c November: 31%c December. 18%c cash; 32%31%c November: 31%c December. Bariey unchanged.

Watsar-Steady as \$1.08.

December: Bariey unchanged.

Watsar-Steady as \$1.08.

December: Style cash. By quiet at 40c cash and Movember. Bariey unchanged.

Matsar-Steady as \$1.08.

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Matsar-Steady as \$1.08.

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December: Style cash.

Matsar-Steady as \$1.08.

Matsar-Steady as \$

SHIPMENTS - Flour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 5,000 bris; wheat,

TOLEDO. O., NOV. 2.—FLOUR—Steady. GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabuh, so, GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabuh, so, GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 do, Sue extra de 90%; c; amber Michigan, cash and November, the; and 100%; c; amber Wabuh, so, 10%; December Me; January, 94c; No. 2 do 80%; No. 2 Dayton & Minigan 32c; rejected Wabush, 89c; amber Western, or Corn. steady; high mixed, 37%; c; no. 2 white, Mer. 20%; chew. 35%; c; November, 37c; No. 2 white, Mer. old rejected, 36c; new rejected, 32%; c; damaged new; old rejected, 36c; new rejected, 32%; c; damaged new; old rejected, 36c; new rejected, 32%; c; damaged new; old rejected, 36c; new rejected, 32%; c; damaged new; old rejected, 36c; new rejected, 32%; c; damaged new; old rejected, 36c; new; rejected, 32%; c; damaged new; old rejected, 35%; c; during new; different prime, \$3.85.

CISURARY, NOV. 2. CONTON—Quiet at sec. FLOVR—Quiet but steady. Conton the company of the company

LINAURO OIL-Dull at 54c.
LINAURO OIL-Dull at 54c.
LOUISVILLE. Nov. 2. -COTTON-Firm at 54c.
FLOUIS-Firmer but not quotably higher.
GRAIN-Wheat-Market dull; red. sec; and PROVIS-Pirmer but not quotably higher.

Figure Pirmer but not quotably higher, white, siech miner white, siech miner white, siech miner white, siech miner of the provision of the siech miner of the siech

BOSTON. Nov. 2.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged GARIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 1998 oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 31% acres, 10 and extra white, 31% acres, 10 and acres white, 31% acres, 10 and 10 are acres, 10 and 10 are acres, 10 are acr RECEIPTS-Flour, 6.000 bris: corn, 27,000 ba BUPPALO, Nov. 2.—GRAIN - Prices nor

to New York. Railroad, unchanged.

DETROIT. Nov. 2.—Frous—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; extra, w/5c; white, wice; November, 96: p-94; December, 96: miling No. 1. nonleakecelpts, 25. 106 bu; shipments, 403 bu.

Oswzoo, N. Y. Oswzoo,

Oswzoo, N. Y. Oswzoo,

Corn quite; No. 2 Foledo, 46:645c. Barley quiet.

Pronia, Nov. 2.—Highwans—Steady; also 250 by

at \$1.07.

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 2.—Petroleum—Market steady: standard white, 110 test, pc.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 2.—Petroleum—Market speced active and firm, with sales at 83-sc; advanced to 87-sc, closing at 80-sc bid; shipments, 55,00 bis; transactions, 350,000.

PITEBUEG, Pa., Nov. 2.—PETROLEUM—Crude for at 51.048 at Parker's for immediate shipment; raised at 51.048 at Parker's for immediate shipment; raised at \$1.04% at Parker's for immediate dull at 8%c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, NOV. 2.—Business quiet with commission houses, and the jobbing trade inactive. Dyed ducks in better demand by the shirt trade, but cotton goods grantly quiet. Prints moving slowly, and ginglassidul. Dress goods in steady request. New's warmond demand and flannels in moderate demand.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 2.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTIAL-

BOONE COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ALBION, Boone Co., Neb., Oct. 28.—Nebrash
has, each succeeding year since she began har
settlement, shown to her sister-States the inexhaustible wealth locked up in her rich sol. Box boards, B. 13 inches and upwards. 32.00-275. 56
Box boards, 10 to 12 inch. 24.00-28. 56
Box boards, 10 to 12 inch. 24.00-29. 56
Box boards, 10 to 10 inch. 24.00-2

Yours truly,

Extravagance at Funerals.

Cincinnati Commercial.

A movement started by a few gentlems at Spring Grove to put an end to estentation a funerals should receive the encouragement dail sensible people. Nothing could be in worst taste than display in the presence of death. A few months ago a funeral on oce of the streets of the West End came under our observation. The husband and head of the house had died. It was a very modest cottage in which husband, wife, and children had lived for some years, toiling hard, for they were industrious people, for the sheerest necessaries of life. But being dead, it seemed to the wife that her late husband must have as grand a funeral as he more obtained the start of the minister and undertaker, a band and twenty backs, and a concourse of people draw together to witness the funeral of a man who had not in all his life attracted as much attenda as in going out of it. The hats of the pall-levers had the regulation crape, and their hand were covered with the usual black gloves. There were flowers, too,—not inappropriate as testimonials of affection,—and whatever was needed to give to the funeral the proper exaltation as social event. But as the heavily-plated caske, borne by the stout pall-bearers, came across the threshold of the door into the street, one was involuntarily attracted by the rusty sign of "Washing and Ironing." which was naffed to the side of the house, and had not been taken in.

GRAY'S REMEDIES.



S. M. ETT

An Open Letter to t tendent of Pub struction,

By Col. E. B. Gray, sistant Superint

Serious Charges of Cro travagance, Derelie Duty, Etc.

cuicaso, Ill., Nov. 2.—S. M. tendent Public Instruction, Sprin In this letter I purpose to ex

In this letter people who do not already knopeople who do not already knoper and incomment and incom It is a matter of notoriety it is a matter of notoriety circles that you can neither spe lar correctly nor write English laws of syntax. Special instant too numerous, in your publish your report, and in your publish your report, and in your publish your report, and in your make quotations necessary.
home or abroad, since your I
home of Superintendent of F
has that office been represe
shility, dignity, characte

ability, dignity, characte No citizen of the has ever read a line your pen, or listened to your feeling of humiliation and sh and one-half millions of ca should, by a blundering acciden head of their educational pead of their editational fore garded as a disgrace: to do s would be little short of a crime. I feel it a duty to the people hold some of your public acts honest men. These things can as all the more monstrous by rethat you professed, in your cafice, to be a Reformer! The parties nominating you would nunciations of official crookes nunciations of official crooked entered upon the duties of the ing to be the exponent of hot tism, and "Civil-Service reform Hundreds of the poorly paid State, to enable us to make a cational exhibit at the Centens donations of money directly Department of Public Instru money which was sent Gov. Courer, was all properly credited report of E. A. Gestman, Chair mittee of the State Teachers' same report shows, of the tances made to you, credit is oparties, covering the sum of the country of of the countr misuse so sacred a fund as act is allied to "robbing a dinner." Must the people money was used for other t tended by the donors? Will you now to ask any one will you to be to make it public. For the enlightenment of m will you state now many day you have spent during the efforts to secure the nominational." party? How many let during that time to the lead beseeching them to give you it addition to the time so spen have been given to your office much of the Contingent Fundraning up and down the Staterand? Bear in mind, many fabusiness are on record amongst

sommer, when you were stame of the Cook County delegation when Mr. Jack, of Decatur, we ceive their homination, how me cast you to change the vote of from Cook, from Jones, their Did it cost more than the rall sixty delegates who changed the Some say it was more,—chough bill of those gentlemen also who desire to know if this is pose to "reform" the cerruptions and political parties are think your answer to this ou interesting reading. I have n Hon, S. S. Jack, of Decatur, your answer to this in print.

Now, if you can spare the the overto the Auditor's office, or watcher you over filed there, ble how much of their mone Webster's Unabridged Dictio presented to the State by the which is now in your private you did not charge the State as, do you not thick it belongs not to your private library? It would be interesting read inform us how much of the you have paid for the purchast Kinght's Shaksocare, Picture America. Guizot's History of may be but \$100 or \$200; but books look "better in the obelong to it, than in library? Instead of such shock botter in the abolity of the purchast Kinght's Shaksocare, Picture America. Guizot's History of may be but \$100 or \$200; but books look "better in the obelong to it, than in library? Instead of such show hat, of the \$1,000 fo appropriation necessary, wo been neare true reform to wait for such expensive books. I do you know it looks especial as you have done, that "Dr. 1 Contingent Fund," when the lior show that, of the \$1,000 fo about \$400 in the Treasury for very gently to allude to the far of illinois know Newton Baten a statement of vours, especial consideration of money, bead in the State, and for well-know integrity honor, will not be believed. I do his point of contingent expening you if, during the spring of have a young man in your onever paid one dollar for without cost to you, you rehook publishers \$50 each? In the oavy of honor, would have into any of hone your children to copy the lists of the State, and for well-know integrity of sameral transportant propers.

ambition,—Superintendent of the State,—in a position where been

A guide, a pattern, an exa Thow could you fall so low a publishing house \$500 for position, your influence, and to introduce their readers into certain city in the State, in wh considered as a tolerably hone of its Schools! You were so some of its people, even it know of your transactions in repairing and furnishing its You must be aware that the offense is prima facie, it shape of an indorsement a note of hand! Had you did this piece of gotten the fourth section of of the Constitution of 1870! F the last clause of the seventy-the School law? To refresh will quote it here, and let the against the job of work you lishing-house:

No teacher, STATE, county, net school officer, shall be interproceeds, or profits of any book to be used, in any school is with the contraction of the proceeds, or profits of any book to be used, in any school is with the contraction of the proceeds, or profits of any book to be used, in any school is with the contraction of the contraction of the proceeds, or profits of any book to be used, in any school is with the contraction of the contraction of the proceeds, or profits of any book to be used.

85.00: high grades \$6.7567.75. Rp-ull at \$83.124. d frm; No. 2 red. \$1.025691.004; an-t; white, \$1.05 asked: No. 2 Chicago. v; yellow, 489.4856; mixed, 47c. Outs Vestern. 25623c: mixed do. 22421c. 54c. Mess pork, \$8,2568,50. Indi-ms—Smoked,914 9 10 9c; pickles icc. Lard steady; prime steam

stern full cream, 84600. y; refined, 90; crude, 7340. y; mchanged, 4,400 bris: wheat, 74,000 bu; corn, 0 bu; rye, 300 bu. BALTINORE. 2.—FLOUR—Active and 25c higher seen strong and active: No. 2 .05: No. 2 Western winner red. 1.025:61.03; December 18.1014 .05 bd. Corn—Western firm none mixed, spot, 48.4454c: Decem-4654c: Oats—Good demand. and c. 1969:16: Oats—Good demand. and

bu; rye, 2.0 bu; corn, 37,000 bu.

Tof.EDO.

1. Nov. 2.—Floous—Steady.

1. Nov. 2.—In the Wabash, 102; No. 3. Nov. 102; Nov. 102

L-Dull at 54c.

Flour, 6.000 bris: corp. 27.000 bm

PETROLEUM

DRY GOODS

TURPENTINE. , Nov. 2. - SPIRITS OF TO

ONE COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Boone Co., Neb., Oct. 28.—Nebraska acceeding year since she began her shown to her sister-States the in-

wealth locked up in her rich soft. State Fair, held at Lincoln, it was y old agriculturists and horticultur-ad had long-tried experience in Illi-her States, that we carried off the ie largest and the most delicate and roducts of vegetation. Now, I wish those who are expecting to migrate ast, to try our State. This county good inducements to those with or spital, for it is comparatively new, ent dating back only to 1871, wherein the southern part of the State,
the eastern, have been settled for
king it almost an impossibility for a
soli means to acquire land. We have
of acres of good Government land
t to pre-emption, homestead, and
ture. Thus one can avail himself of
e rights, which constitute an aggreint of 480 acres; or, if he wisnes to
rights of but one, he can obtain 160
connection with these Government rights of but one, he can obtain 180 connection with these Government may, if he wisnes, buy, for eash or on desirable railroad lands at very lowing fit installments, until he is sole of a fine farm. Good mail facilities the chools are at hand all through our. The different church-denominations represented by efficient preachershing any other information in regard al status or material resources of our I please correspond with Judge W. or the Hon. Loran Clark, as they will to give the information solurit for. y.

J. P. INGALLS.

Carcinnati commercial.

Ment started by a few gentlem h at ove to put an end to ostentation at hould receive the encouragement of a people. Nothing could be in worse display in the presence of death onths ago a funeral on one of the the West End came under our obserbe husband and head of the house it was a very modest cottage in which wife, and children had lived for some ing hard, for they were industrious r the sheerest necessaries of life. But it seemed to the wife that her late nust have as grand a funeral as her cent neighbors. So there was, in addie minister and undertaker, a band and cas, and a concourse of people drawn o witness the funeral of a man who all his life attracted as much attention cout of it. The hats of the pall-bearer with the usual black gloves. There is, too,—not inappropriate as testimolection,—and whatever was needed to e funeral the proper exaltation as and. But as the heavily-plated casket, he stout pall-bearers, came across the of the door into the street, one was ily attracted by the rusty sign of and ironing." Which was nailed to the house, and had not been taken atravagance at Funerals.

GRAY'S REMEDIES. PS SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

rk. The Great En-TRADE MA

An Open Letter to the Superin-

struction, By Col. E. B. Gray, Former Assistant Superintendent.

tendent of Public In-

Serious Charges of Crockedness, Extravagance, Dereliction of Duty, Etc.

Curcaso, Ill., Nov. 2.—S. M. Etter, Superin-dud Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.—Siz: this letter I purpose to exhibit you to the who do not already know your true chareer at an imroper and incompetent Superin-

reles that you can neither speak the vernacuis corted.

Special instances in proof are boommerous, in your published opinions, in your published opinions, to your sport, and in your public utterances, to ions necessary. On no occasion, at bone of Superintendent of Public Instruction, has that office been represented with proper admits, dignity, character, or culture. No citizen of the Commonwealth as erer read a line emanating from rour pen, or listened to your speech, without a realing of humiliation and shame. That three and one half millions of cultivated people and one half millions of the hour you at the est of their educational forces has been re-

raided as a disgrace; to do so a second time resided its a disgrace; to do so a second time raid be little short of a crime.

I feel it a duty to the people of the State to old some of your public acts up to the gaze of onest men. These things can but be regarded as all the more monstrous by reason of the fact that you professed, in your canvass for the oftwo parties nominating you were loud in de-nunciations of official crookedness, and you ared upon the duties of the position protes tism, and "Civil-Service reform,"

reds of the poorly paid teachers of the state, to enable us to make a respectable edu-ational exhibit at the Centennial in 1876, sent donations of money directly to you and to the Department of Public Instruction. Why did you not give them credit for these donations? The you not give them credit for these donations? The money which was sent Gov. Cullom, the Treasurer, was all properly credited, as shown by the report of E. A. Gastman, Chairman of the Committee of the State Teachers' Association. The same report shows, of the numerous remittances made to you, credit is only given to eight parties, covering the sum of \$226.30! The names of these men are M. Fagan, F. A. Horner, C. T. Nickerson, Jacob Miller, W. Nickle, M. M. Sturgeon, E. E. Fitch, and J. P. Slade. Can you not now recall the names of many who sent you money for that fund whose names do not appear in this list! What would be your dismay should some of these people "rise and explain!" What if they should at this late day ask you to render an account of the money day ask you to render an account of the money they intrusted to your hands? To what pro-doundest depths must be have sunk who would misuse so sacred a fund as was that! Such an

dendest depths must be have sunk who would misuse so sacred a fund as was that? Such an at it allied to "robbing a school-child of his dinner." Must the people believe that this some was used for other than the purpose intended by the donors? Will it not be best for you now to ask any one who knows he sent asney directly to you, and whose name is not at his list, to make it public?

For the enlightenment of many good citizens, fill you state how many days, by exact count, we have spent during the last year in abject dorts to secure the nomination of the "Namal" party? How many letters did you write thing that time to the leaders of that party seeching them to give you its nomination? In addition to the time so spent, which should are been given to your official duties, how mach of the Contingent Fund did you expend maning up and down the State on the same small? Bear in mind, many facts touching this latiness are on record amongst your Democratic sections. Some of those gentlemen are even a particular as not to relish in a candidate of their party one who was always a Republican till the Democratic nominated him for an office.

been A guide, a pattern, an example

A guide, a pattern, an example

To a' the flock,

how could you fall so low as to receive from a publishing house \$500 for using your high position, your influence, and your active efforts to influence their readers into the schools of a vertain city in the State, in which city you were considered as a tolerably honest Superintendent of its Schools! You were so held, at least by sinus of its people, even if others there did know of your transactions in connection with resuiring and furnishing its school buildings!

You must be aware that the evidence of this offense is a vrime facie, it being in the shape of an indorsement of \$500 on a note of hand! Had you, sir, when you did this piece of business, forsuter the fourth section of the eighth article of the Constitution of 1870? Had you forgotten the last clause of the seventy-seventh article of the School law! To refresh your memory I will quote it here, and let the people set it over axinst the job of work you did for this publishing-house:

No 1870 No

teacher may be connected; and for offending arainst the provisions of this section be shall be liable to indictment, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, and may be imprisoned in the County Jail not less than one more than twelve months, at the discretion of the Court.

than one nor more than twelve months, at the discretion of the Court.

Tell us how you could, possessing such knowledge of the School law, so profoundly impressed with the great necessity for "purifying the public service;" how could you thus violate the law, disregard the Constitution, and set such an example to the great army of 24,000 school teachers of the State! Did you flatter yourself that this piece of precious bribery and corruption would never be discovered! Greater and much shrewder men than than you were then, about those very days, violating official honor, and laving the flattering unction to their souls that it would forever remain concealed. Why could you not have taken warning from Belknap and the vulgar herd of the Credit Mobilier infamy! Who denounced these men and their wicked acts with more sanctimonious curses than you? Our whole political coast is strewn thick with wrecks of just such men.

whole political coast is strewn thick with wrecks of just such men.

With \$500 a year added to the contingent expenses of the office, have you not failed to pay the personal expenses of the members of the State Board of Examiners? Although some of them have been ladles teaching for a small salary, your predecessor, on \$1,000 a year, habitually paid these persons not only expenses but a reasonable per diem.

It seems pertinent to ask what is the purpose of an examination, this year, in November, for State certificates? Has it anything to do with retting votes by granting diplomas? Are you quite certain some of these candidates, who are soon to go up to Springfield for examination, have not the questions for 1878 now in hand, studying them up?

From July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878, you received from the State the following sums of movey:

Money:
Your salary
Your wife as assistant, salary
Your boy as janitor, salary
Your boy as janitor, salary. \$9,500 For same time you paid clerk, janitor, etc. \$ 840 Expenses (legitimate) of the office. . . . . 1,000

\$1,840

Leaving the amount you have appropriated to yourself and family \$7,660. Did it never occur to you that this is a legitimate subject for investigation? Are you aware that the youchers you file in the Auditor's office are public documents, and that every citizen has the right to examine them! When you tell the people that you employ your wife as assistant "on a small salary," have you not a dim consciousness that some one might go directly to the record and discover the fact to be that you draw every cent of all the appropriations every quarter?

Let me say, in conclution, if you had not the personal virtue to resist the perpetration of these misdemeanors against the public sense, it does seem you should have been prompted to a wiser and better conduct from respect to the people who elected you to the important trust. The truth is, those who know your public conduct have become ashamed of your insincerity, of your disregard for plighted faith, of your greed for money and office.

Devoid of honorabla motives or conduct, destitute of the qualifications demanded in one who would properly stand before a cultivated constituency as a proper exponent of the teachers of the fourth State in the Union, it is most ardently desired by all right-minded men and women that, at the beginning of another year, you may quietly retire to the oblivion you have merited from the position which you have fortuitously occupied during the last four years, only to demonstrate that it is equally true in the intellectual as in the physical world, that "Pizmies, tho" perched on Alps, are pigmies still." Yours,

THE STAMP DOES NOT GIVE THE DOLLAR

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 31 .- In your comments on my etter of the 19th you say with some asperity that you have time and again demonstrated the falsity and absurdity of the stamp theory. I agree with you so far as relates to the stamp upon paper. But my own observation and others with whom I have conversed is that you bave not in your paper elaborated and commented sufficiently and often enough upon the fact that the stamp of the Government upon the coins is not what gives them value or ecurrence. This, it seems to me, is the point about which the whole controversy turns, and that it behooves every Republican paper and every speaker in behalf of hard money to constantly explain and reiterate that it is not the Government which by its flat gives vaule to coin. To you, to whom the subject is familiar even to staleness, it may not seem necessary, and like carrying coals to Newcasile. But to the masses it is not familiar. They are maccustomed to abstract thinking, and, from long use of the word, have come to think there is such a thing as a "dollar" aside from and separate from quantity. They have never inquired of themselves, "What is a dollar" but take it for granted that it is a thing self-existent outside of statute. To upon paper. But my own observation and othinterest are or record amongst your Democratic moists. Some of those gentlems are even a perturbar as not to reliah in a candidate of the state of t

A Snake of Worms.

\*\*Burlond Courant.\*\*

George H. Oviatt discovered a snake of worms in Orange, near the boundary line between the Town of Orange and Woodbridge, about two weeks ago, which was crossing the hirbway. It was four feet two inches in length, and the worms were about three-eighths of an inch in length and of a pale brown color, except the head, which was black. During half an hour they moved only a few feet. He separated the worms several times, but they remained so only a short time, and joined the main body. The snake consisted of hundreds of these worms, which travel in the form of a snake, and leave a wet trail behind them. There were several leaders, followed by hundreds of these worms, one above another, from one quarter to one-half of an inch in thickness, and over four feet in length. A snake or chain of worms was seen in this town last year, but it was not as large as this one.

The Freak of a Bird.

Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

Mr. William H. Walton, a farmer of Greenvalue County, Va., was seated on a fence near a
stack of oats watching the operations of his
field hands, who were at work. While he was Rechouse:
Isacher, STATE, county, township, or distschool officer, shall be interested in the sale,
seed, or profits of any book . used, or
assed, in any school in which such officer or

seated on the fence a small bird alighted on bis shoulder, and sat there until frightened away by a blow aimed at it by Mr. Waiton. It flew off only a little way, and returned to be treated as before, and repeated this feat until the gentleman concluded to allow it to remain on his shoulder, in order to ascertain what it meant. The bird moved up close to Mr. Walton's face, and deliberately tried to pluck a mouthful of gray hairs from his beard, after which it flew away to the oat stack and disappeared in the crevices between the sheaves of oats. Examination or the stack disclosed the fact that the bird was building its nest. The bird is said to have been of the wren species.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Its Use in London

London Times, Oct., 20.

A very important decision in regard to electric lighting was taken yesterday by the Metro-politan Board of Works. At the end of last June a committee of the board was requested to consider and report on the advisability of making an experiment with the electric light on the Thames Embankment. Shortly after its appointment the Committee received an offer-from a French company, entitled the "Societe Generale d'Electricite," to supply them with and electric battery, together with twenty lamps and fittings, for the purpose of carrying out the proposed experiment, on the condition that the Board provided at its own cost the necessary motive power and defrayed the other in cidental expenses. Yesterday the Committee presented its report, and recommended that this offer should be accented. They proposed that arrangements should be made without delay to test the value of the electric lieut atong the whole length of the considered desirable, upon Waterloo bridge, and the considered desirable, upon Waterloo bridge, and debate erose on the proposal of the animated debate erose on the proposal of the animated debate erose on the proposal of the said of them is true, will shortly amaze as well as enlighten the world. Others were reluctant to take any steps until a stinct of the expense likely to be incurred by adopting the proposals of the Committee had been prepared. But the Board, justly regarding the whole affair as an experiment, wisely determined to lose to time in carving it is not necessary to wait for a perfect apparatus before the experiment is tried, and London will hardly care to be behind raris, and even Madrid, in the matter of street illumination. The consideration of cost, too, is a secondary consideration. If the light is approved, we may trust to pay; and even if the proves a failure, the ratensyers will hardly gradge the money that is spent on so crucial an experiment. These views prevailed with the Board, and, the amendments proposing further delay having been disposed of, the report of the Committee was also to the condition of the care of the committee of the new mode of lightling from scala experiment made on a scale not unworthy of a great metropolis like London.

It does not need a very far-seeing prophet to predict that we are on the very and even of spreaded oil, as railly an experiment of the new an electric battery, together with twenty lamps and fittings, for the purpose of carrying out the

is no reason to suppose that electricity can entirely supersede the myriad uses of gas. At any rate, we cannot cook by electricity, and, even if we have to give up gas as bottled light, it will still remain to us as bottled light, it will still remain to us as bottled light, it will still remain to us as bottled light, it will still remain to us as bottled light, it will still remain to us as bottled light, it will still remain to us as bottled light, it will still remain to us as bottled light, it will still remain to us as familiar as the condent of the telegraph was our first wonder, but it is now as familiar as the penny-post. We have already almost ceased to be amazed at the telephone and the phonograph, and now we are promised a light which shall make the night as bright as the day. We shall still hear, no doubt, as we have siready heard, a good deal to the discredit of the new illumination. It is costly, it is ghastly, it is intermittent, it is excessive,—in fact, it is not wanted at all. The only effective answer to all these objections—some of wnich, at least, for all we know at precent, may be well-founded—is the experimental one. Let us try the light for ourselves, and see how we like it, and whether it suits our purposes. If it fails, we shall be none the worse for the experiment which satisfies us of its failure; but, if it meets our wants, we shall not be deterred from adopting it by objections experimentally proved to be groundless. We certainly shall not be content to stand still because a large amount of capital has been invested in some mode of illumination, excellent in its way, and greatly in advance of its predecessors, but still leaving much to be desired. Our forefathers had to be content with the tinder-box, the rushlight, and the die; and it is not so very long since fire was a sacred possession which, if the tinder was damp or otherwise failed of its function, had often to be fetched is no reason to suppose that electricity can en tirely supersede the myriad uses of gas. A p or otherwise

not so very long since fire was a sacred possession which, if the tinder was damp or otherwise failed of its function, had often to be fetched from sfar. Even in much later times men fumbled for a light with the clumsy and sulphurons lucifer, and frequently had to lay aside their work at night until the snuffers could be found. Gas itself was justly regarded as a triumph of civilization when it was first introduced, and we can still easily measure its value by considering how helpless we should be if the supply were suddenly to fail. But if, as a method of illumination, it is destined to go the way of the rushiight and the tailow-candle, we shall hardly regret it any more than we regretted its rude and clumsy predecessors. It has doffe us good service in its time, but its days are evidently numbered, for some purposes at least, and we shall soon turn our backs on its feeble and muddy illumination to worship the rising sun of electricity. If a visit to the lamps now in use in the Strand does not suffice to convince us that the future of street-lighting now belongs to electricity, we must wait until the twenty ramps of the Metropolitan Board of Worksdiffuse a mild and colorless daylight along the Victoria Embankment. There can be little doubt, we apprehend, as to the result of the experiment raid, in any case, the Metropolitan Board of Works deserves every credit for having determined to try it on so conclusive a scale.

There are three main objections to the electric light in its present form, namely: its cost, its excessive brilliancy, and the difficulty involved in its indefinite subdivision. With the latter we are assured that Mr. Edison has already successfully dealt; and, even if his discovery should prove to have been exaggerated, we cannot doubt that sooner by later Science will show its capacity to deal with it. As to the excessive brilliancy of the light, and its alleged ghastly effect on the hum in countenance, precisely the same may be said 45 sunlight, and even of moonlight, as compared with gas. We

even of mooninght, as compared with gas. We need not look at the source of light, unless we choose, any more than "e look at the sun at noon; and scientific a thority assures us of a fact, which any man can verify for himself by a walk along the Straug, that the electric light is singularly pure and coloriess. As to the cost, that is a question which may and must be left to the future. My abbochkoff has declared that the proprietors of the Magasins du Louvre, in Paris, have realized a saving of 30 per cent by the use of electric lamps giving a considerably greater light, than the gas they superseded. Light for hie p, therefore, we may assume that extricity is ally as cheap as gas; and if we demand more light, as we certainly shall do, we must be conjent to pay more for it. The game, in fact, is weight the candle, and the public will not be sow to recognize the fact as soon as it has the opportunity. Those of us who have not been fortunate enough to hold gas-shares have not always been so content with the gas supplied, or with the price charged for it, as to feel very tenderly towards the interests of the lucky monopolists who have ministered to our necessities. We price charged for it, as to feel very tenderly to-wards the interests of the lucky monopolists who have ministered to our necessities. We are very far from believing that gas will sud-denly cease to be a profitable commodity, but we certainly hope and believe that electricity will soon share its functions as a means of ar-tificial illumination. We shall bid farewell to gas without regret, while remembering its services with grattude, if, as now seems likely, it can be superseded by a purer and less injuri-ous light.

Dramatis personne.—A young American in roundabout and leggins, perched upon the fence devouring a huge piece of mince pie, and a maiden of five summers, in pantalettes, looking very wishfully at the gourmand on the fence. Young America—"11 say, sis, does your mar make mince pies? If she does I'ill bet they ain't so good as my mar's." Little Miss (timidiv)—"1 like mince pie awful well." Young America—"Well, now, that's funny! Just look here (drawing a quarter of a pie out of his jacket-pocket), and it's boss, too! Am't my mar good!" (carefully stowing it away in his pocket). That boy "is father to the man" who must have his cigars and any other masculine luxury his contemptible selfishness craves, while his THAT BOY. have his cigars and any other masculine luxury his contemptible actishness craves, while his poor, sickly wife must do the work of two women ("Giris waste more than they earn," he says), and for the want of a little money to purchase a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the sovereign remedy for female diseases and weaknesses, she is literally dying by inches,—and all because of that masculine selfishness that would not divide the childish luxury with his playmate, and now tacitly refuses his wife the luxurr of nealth.

MARINE NEWS.

Further Details of the Wreck of the Schooner Woodruff.

The First Mate Killed by the Life-Boat in the Surf.

Nautical Haps and Mishaps in Port and at Sea.

MORE SAD INTELLIGENCE. A small fleet of lumber vessels arrived from Muskegon and other east-shore ports yesterday and the Masters of them reported the sea over there last Friday as heavy as any ever experienced. Capt. John Isbester, of the schr I. M. Forest, was capt. John isoseter, of the scott al. Forest, was among the arrivals from Whitehall, and brought additional particulars of the loss of the barkentine L. C. Woodruff, at that place, including the sad L. C. Woodruff, at that place, including the sad intelligence that the First Mate of the vessel. Thomas McHenry, died from the effects of an injury received by being struck on the back by the life-boat, while struggling through the breakers to the shore. He was a married man and halled from Cleveland. The Second Mate, William Phillips, and a sailor named William Dunne, late of Cleveland, and formerly of Wexford, Ireland, where he has parents living, were lost in the sea from the wrock, and their bodies have not been found. Capt. Is bester describes the wrock as a very bad one. The sea was tremendons, and swept over the vessel with such force as to tear the decks away inside of an hour after she struck, which was about a will be seas had a full sweep over her decks, and in a few hours she was broken up and the cargo of 33,500 bu of corn was washed away. Before she struck she had her mizzemmast carried away. A tor could not be procured to reach her

The following shows the cargoes and kind of grain and the total quantity shipped by lake from

| Schr H. Johnston | 22,033 | Total | 1,133,118 | Vessel | No. bu. | Vessel | Vesse Vessel.

Prop Nebraska ... So., bs., Pessel.
Prop Nebraska ... Sc. CO Schr D. A. Wells ... 400
Prop C. Retts ... 2, 103 Schr H. Mosher ... 10, 000
Prop Snook ... 2, 003 Schr M. Mosher ... 10, 000
Prop Perceless ... 12, 500 Schr Montgomery ... 25, 545
Prop Nashua ... 200 Schr Montgomery ... 25, 545
Prop Nashua ... 200 Schr Pensaukee ... 50, 600
Schr City Strafts ... 31, 423 Schr Fayette ... 500
Schr M. E. Cook ... 4, 400 Schr John Miner ... 500
Schr Beile Brown ... 1, 800
Schr Beile Brown ... 1, 800
Schr Montfor ... 3, 000
Banley.

Fessel. ... No. bu. Vessel. ... No. bu.

Grane total, including flour reduced to grain, 1,955, 168 bu.

CLEVELAND. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 3.—The crew of the stmr Metropolis, from Saginaw, with staves and shin-gles, struck this evening. Upon their arrival in port they claimed that they had been nearly starved on the trip, only being supplied with bread, and meat which they could not eat, and which they finally three wortboard. Upon arriving here they refused to unload the boat unless given a "equate retused to unload the contenties given a sounce meal." Upon the officers refusing to accede to this demand, they left. Other men were immediately set to work unloading the boat. The officers say that the erew were a set of rascals, too lazy to work, and that they had just such fare as was formished in the cabin; that this was simply made a pretext. The boat will ldy up with this trip.

STIEL LOOKING FOR A TUG. The Peshigo Company's representatives, who have been looking about for a large tug suitable for towing the barges of 'bat corporation, have been in negotiation with the owner of a tag at Cleveland lately, and, if satisfactory terms can be made, hand lately, and, it satisfactory terms can be made, the vessel will be burchased. It is not known definitely what tag the said representatives are after, but it is said it is the Livingstone, or maybe the Niugara. The Company will probably bur a tag, and the Detroit Free Press man is respectfully requested to note the fact, and keep a sharp lookout on the movements of the tag-owners down there.

there. CAPT. JAMES BENNETT INJURED. A telegram was received here yesterday from Sturgeon Bay, by Messra. Mueller & Christy, an-nouncing the injury of Capt: James Bennett, of noneing the injury of Capt: James Bennett, of the schr Ketchum, of this port, at Jacksonport, Saturday, by the falling of a hoistin-block on his head while attending to the unloading of the ves-sel. It was prematurely stated by telegraph that Capt. Bennett had been killed, and it proonably came from the fact that he was rendered insensible by the injury. The many friends or Capt. Hen-nett will be glad to know that he was not fatally injured. He will probably arrive here to-night by rail.

A NAUTICAL CANDIDATE. The Detroit News gives a brief biographica sketch of Capt, Joe Nicholson, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in that (Wayne) county. I says he commenced his nautical life on one of the Lake Ontario steamers at the age of 19 years, and afterwards fell in with Capt. E. B. Ward, who took afterwards fell in with Capt. E. B. Ward, who took a fancy to him, and employed him as wheelsman on the stmr Detroit, plving between Chicago and New Buffalo. In 1835 he was appointed Master of the stmr Arctic, and subsequently commanded the Planet. During the Rebei cruising raid on Lake Erie he offered his services and the tug Prindiville to the Government, and the former were accepted and the latter chartered. Since 1866 he has been Marine Inspector for the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company. His chances are good—for getting defeated.

PORT NUROY.

Port Huron. Mich., Nov. 3.—Up—Props W. H.
Barnum, Burlington and tow. James Fay and consort, Bulletin and consort: schrs Rogers, Havana,
Narragansett, Erile, Fred A. Mouse, T. Gawn,
Selkirk, and Sherman.

Down—Props Badger State, Mackinaw, Oakland,
Westford, Mary Prinzie and barges, Bay City and
barges, Hurlbut and consort. Yosemire and consort, Annie Smith and consort. Schrs Jennie
Graham, Three Brothers, B. Stovens.

Wind—Southwest, light.

Weather—Fire.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE. Pa., Nov. 3. - Arrivals - Prop R. Prindiville, schr C. H. Weeks, Toledo. Chicago; props Porter, Chamberlain, Alpena; achr J. W. Hannaford, Marquette; prop Alaska, Chi-cago; prop R. Prindiville, schr C. H. Weeks, To-ledo.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Sailors' wages at this port, Milwaukee, and Cleveland are \$2.50 per day.

The schr C. C. Barnes has been chartered to carry corn to Buffalo at 4c per bushel.

The engine in the elevator at Goderich broke down last Saturday, and there was every probability that the vessels, already seriously delayed at that port, would be detained longer. A telegram to that effect has been received by a Chicago vesselowner.

owner.

The wind blew light from the southwest vesterday, and the movement of vessels is and out was
not great. A small lumber fleet arrived, but few

of the craft went on the market.

The prop Dover is receiving a complete overhauling at Milier Bros.' drydock, and as soon as sale is ready will go down the lakes and the St.

Lawrence to the sea, and engage in the fruit trade between Havana and New Orleans.

Capl. Sam Allen, one of the oldest of lake navigators, and who has had experience on the oceans, is lying very fill at his residence, No. 306 West Lake s.reet. He has been employed for a number of years in the shipchandlery business, and is known by almost every mariner who enters this port. His condition is precarious, but ft is hoped ne will recover.

The schr Comanche lost her foresail and had her bulwarks stove in on Lake Huron during her last passage down.

The schr Correspondent is a total loss. She lies directly across the channel at Dunkirk, completely blocking the harber. Vessel and cargo are not insured.

A Deputy United States Marshal wanted Capt.

blocking the harber. Vessel and cargo are not insured.

A Deputy United States Marshal wanted Capt. Brown, of the Scotia, to settle a claim at Detroit Friday, and he left his vessel on Lake St. Clair to avoid a detention, and went back to that city to attend to the matter. So the Pres Press says.

Capt. Cyrus Sinclair, who has been reported as skipping over to Camada with the tug Crusader, in defiance of Federal law as represented by a ship-keeper, says no papers were served on him, and he has never acted contrary to the law in a similar case. During the month of October the following was shipped by lake from Bay City: Lumber, 46, 632, 221 ft; lath, 3, 456, 000; shingles, 11, 161, 000; stayes, 80, 000; hoops, 1, 835, 000; fimber, 8, 000 cu ft; headings, 400 bris; salt, 129, 881 bris; salt, 1, 524 tons, bulk.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the forty-eight hours ending at 10

o'clock last night.

ARRIVALS.

Schr Maj. N. H. Terry. Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr H. C. Albrech. Muskegon, lumber, Sixteenth
Schr H. C. Albrech. Market.
Schr Wolverine. Mannaise. lumber, North Pier.
Schr Wolverine. Mannaise. Lumber, North Pier.
Schr Wolverine. Mannaise. Lumber, Market.
Schr Griftenson, Manitowoc, sundries, Kush arreet.
Stur Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Kush arreet.
Schr Ostrich, Saumico, lumber, Evans Silp.
Schr F. W. Gifford, Cleveland, coai, North Market o'clock last night. Schr Minnie Slawson, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson

reet. schr Flying Mist, Muskegon, lumber, North Halste treet. Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-

ington.
Prop Sky Lark. Benton, sundries, Wabash avenus.
Schr James Garreit, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Slip,
Schr Fauline, Aluskegon, lumber, Markel.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Twelftil

Prop Ahnie Laura, Muskegon, lumber, Van Burer

Prop Scotia, Montreal, Sundries, Adams stret Schr I. M. Porrest, White Lake, lumber, No nee.

Schr Colling wood, Muskegon, light, Schr Reinder, St. Catharines, grain, Schr Henny Folger, Ogdensburg, grain, Schr Henry Folger, Ogdensburg, grain, Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, grain, Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, grain, Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, grain, Schr Liztie & Law, Buffalo, grain, Schr Liztie & Law, Buffalo, grain, Schr Liztie & Law, Buffalo, grain, Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, grain, Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, grain, Schr Bengalore, Kingston, grain, Schr Bengalore, Ringston, grain, Schr Bengalore, Ringston, grain, Schr Bengalore, Ringston, grain, Schr Bengalore, Buffalo, sundries, Stur Sebebojgan, Manitowoc, sundries, Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, Schr Melvin S. Bacon, Buffalo, grain, Schr Menwick, Buffalo, grain, Schr Mindson, Ministee, sundries, Schr Melvins, Bacon, Buffalo, grain, Schr Humber, Grain, Schr Metropolis, Ordensburg, grain,

AMUSEMENTS. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. GRAND

ITALIAN OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

With the following Extraordinary Star Cast:
Amelia.

Miss Clara Lousies Kellogge
Glera.

Miss Annie Louise Cary,
Riccarde (first appearance).

Sig. Ferranti Ronnati
Henato (first appearance).

Sig. Ferranti Ronnati
Henato (first appearance).

Mr. George A. Conly
Samuel.

The Incidental Ballet by the Menzell Sisters.

The Moderable, Nov. 13.

FAUST
Wednessiay, Nov. 13.

THAVIATA
Saturday, Grand Matines BALLO IN MASCHERA

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, 81. Reserved sents 30 cents and \$1 extra. Admission, 81. Reserved seats 30 cents and 81 extra, according to location. Second Balcony, 50 cents. The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on Thursday morning. 7th inst., 419 o'clock at Sox Office.

BAVERLY'S THEATRE.

This Week Only, the Famous and Unequ COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY Par excellence of Buriesque Organizations, legitimate is succeeding the LVDIA THOMPSON TRUIPS.

MILLE. EMP ROSEAU

And grand ensemble of artists. Every performance during the week, for THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO, Recese a Original Buriesque. Reces's Original Buriesque.

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Friday evening—Benefit Mile. EME ROSEAU.
Bistiness Wednerdays and Saturdays. 2

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. R. M. HOOLEY..........Sole Proprietor and Manager. PRICES-25c, 50c, 75c. and \$1. Matiness, 25c and 50c. MONDAY, Nov. 4, every evening, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Matthees, lust week of the Fashion-shie Favories and SATURDAY Mathrees, has vock of the range-shie Favories, URY'S TROUBADOUR'S.

In their Original and Favorite Extravaranza, entitled PATCHWURK, and the Comedicta. THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN, as played by the indices and gentlemen of this company over 1, 500 times.

Thursday, Nov. 2, GHAND EXTRA MATINEE in aid of that most worthy institution, THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD. Monday, Nov. 11, the Cele-brated LINGARD COMBINATION.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. AND LAST KATY MAYHEW
MATINEES
MATINES
MILISS. and The revised play meeting

AMUSEMENTS. EXPOSITION BUILDING.

COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 2, A SERIES OF UNPRECEDENTED ENTERTAINMENTS

GRAND BAZAAR BENEFIT OF THE House of the Good Shepherd.

PROGRAMMS:

Monday evening, Nov. 4-Grand Concert and Organ Recitals by the favorite Locach's Orchestra and Prof. Robber.

Tussday evening, Nov. 5-Brilliant Promemade Concert by Kretiow and Nevana' Military Banes.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 6-Fifty-mile Walking-Match under the supervision and participation of the World's Champion, Mr. Daniel. O'LEABY.

Thursday evening, Nov. 7-Grand Military Drill and Dress Farede by the First and Second Regiments. the Sixth Battalion, and Lackey's Zouaves.

Friday evening, Nov. 8-Brilliant Display of the Benevolent and Civic Societies in Full Regalfs.

Saturday evening, Nov. 8-Brilliant Display of the Benevolent and Civic Societies in Full Regalfs.

Saturday evening, Nov. 9-Fromenade Concert by Kretlow and Nevans Military Bands.

The attractive Art Gallery and Casts and the Celebrated S1 A TUE O'P CLEOPATRA will be on exhibition day and night.

Season tickee (sedmitting lady sad gentleman), \$1.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 p. m. GRAND EXTRA Benefit of the House of the Good Shepheri

Tendered by R. M. Hooley, Salabury's Troubadours, Loesch's Orchestra, and the attaches of Hooley's Thea-tre, when the entire proceeds will be donated to this re, when the control of the flection will be roughly institution.

N. B., The Official Returns of the Election will be cad to the sudience at Exposition Building on Tuesdad to the sudience as received. M'CORMICK HALL. THIRD WEEK-SIX NIGHTS MORE.

MAGNIFICENT

Visual and Oral Illustrations ART TRAVEL.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK. Monday Evening, Nov. 4, 8 o'clock—PARIS, THE EAUTIFUL CITY. Tuesday Evening, Nov. 5—ITALY, THE LAND OF RT. Wednesday Evaning, Nov. 6—ROME, THE ETERNAL Matinee Thursday at 2 o'clock—LONDON, THE GREAT CITY. The immates of the Orphan Asylums are invited to attend this Matinee free of charge. Thursday Evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock—THE VATICAN AND ITS STATUS.

Friday Evening, Nov. 8—AMERICA, OUR HOME, Matinee Saturday at 20 clock—A TOUR IN EDIROPE. Saturday at 20 clock—A TOUR IN EDIROPE. Saturday Evening, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock—WONDER-LAND.

Doors open at 7:15, beginning at 8 o'clock. Carriagenay be ordered at 9:45. Parquette, 50 cts: Balcony. 25 cts. Seats may be secured in Parquette without extra charge, at Root & Sons' Music Store.

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READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms neet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifurious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretul, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stomach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism neuralgin or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your-self harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervons, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lost confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms? Restless nights, broken sleep, nightimare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimpies and biotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and apprits from disorder-peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or negiet prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

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cure these various diseased conditions, all other means fail, and we offer the moconvincing testimony direct from the addicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY. after dragging in vain for months and years. Send now for Descriptive Pamphiet and The Electric Quarterity a large flus trated Journal, containing full particulars and information worth Thousands. Copies mailed free. Uall on or address,

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MR SCHOOL FOR BOYS-BEST CARRY LOW rates. Address L. HAND. Genevs Lake, Wis-to WM. A. BUTTERS, 173 Handolph-st. Chicago, RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, ricket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depota

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEDAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st. Indians-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, SO Claration and Sixteenth-sts. and at depots.

Mendola & Galesburg res.

Ortawa & Streator Express.

Rockford & Freeport Express.

10:00 a m
Dubuou & Sloux City Express.

10:00 a m
Pacific Fast Express.

20:30 a m
Ransas & Colorado Express.

10:30 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHOET LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 127 Randolph-st. St. Louis, principled & Texas... 8:00 a m. 7:55.
Mobile & New Origans-Express... 9:00 a m. 7:55.
St. Louis, Springfold & Texas... 9:00 p m. 7:05.
St. Louis, Springfold & Texas... 9:00 p m. 7:05.
& Keokak... Express... 9:00 p m. 7:05.
Chicago & Paducal P. R. Ex... 9:00 a m. 7:04.
Streator, Lacon, Washingth Ex. 12:30 p m. 9:10.
Joilet & Dwight Accommodation 5:00 p m. 9:10.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 68 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Bonse, and at depot. Wisconsin & Minnesofa, Green
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Madison, Prairie du Chien &
Iowa Express.

Miswausee Fast Line (daity).

Wisconsin & Minnesofa, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express... † 9:00 p.m.; 7:00 a.m. igh Day \*10:10 a m \* 4:00 p m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pa-and Minneapelis are good either via Marison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown. Laurouse, and Winoua. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILPOAD.

Dopot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-re-Tracet Office. 121 disadolph-st., near Clar . 8:30 a m 9 6:20 p m 

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILECAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twent, accord-at.
Ticket Office, Of Clark-st, southcase corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive.

PITTEBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Denot, corner Canal and Madison ets. Tielres Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pactile Hotel 8:00 s m 7:00 p m 4 5:15 b m 6 8:00 a m 9:10 p m 2 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO. rains leave from Exposition Building, foot st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmor B Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. ast Line..... 9 0:40 p 16 7 705 p 48 LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN BOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

forning Mall—Old Line. This a s. 7 to 0 in ew York & Boaton Special Ex. 930 b m 7 (200 in Histoic Express (daily). 5535 p m 8 (600 in Histoic Express. 11(6.00 pm 5 (400 in PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lonisville, Columbus & Last Day
Express
Night Express.
Sido am \* 8:10 p m

KANKAKEE LINE Depot, foot of Lake at. and foot of Twenty-necond-a.
Leave. Arrive. thefunati Indianapo'ls & Louis-villo Day Express. 9:40 a m \* 8:00 p m Night Express 8:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILEGAD

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., sherman House.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. Ticket Offices, 7 Clark st., 125 Dearborn st., and Depot Leave. Arrive. 

GOODRICH'S STRANERS. For Racine, Milwankee, etc., daily.
Sauriny's Boar don't leave until
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For Grand Boar, Muskegon, etc., tri-weekly
For Green Boy, Escandos, etc., weekly,
For Green Boy, Escandos, etc., weekly,
For Milwankee, Mackinaw, Korthgort, etc.,
Wednesday.

Docks, foot of Michigan-av. Sundays exc MISCELLANEDOS,

Mr. H. MARIERE, 16 rue de la Granzo, Bai aris, is sale agent for this paper in France INJECTION CADET Ourein 3 days. For sale by FOUGERA, New York NO PAY! Dr. Kean

The Hon. Everett Lane, Boston,i. gues the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Hon. E. P. Brown, Boston, is stop

mel F. Hubbard, of Boston, is regis witham Horace and Alice Dunning Lin-

gard are at the Tremont House. Col. A. Allen, of the Merchants' Hotel St. Paul, is at the Tremont House. Jose Maria Saldivar and Mijandro Saldivar

co, are at the Palmer House The Hon. George P. Knowles, Fond du Lac. . Wis. . is at the Sherman House. Sam Colville and his "Folly" company arrive at the Tremont House this morning.

Col. George B. Shaw, Secretary of the orthwestern Lumber Company, Eau Claire, At an early hour yesterday morning burg-tes broke jute A. S. Albro's flour commission ouse, No. 227 South Water street, but whether sything was stolen could not be ascertained.

Saturday night Austin Hinsch died on a tichigan Central train between this city and tichigan City, Ind. His wife and two children re stopping at the Massasoit House. Heart-disase or applexy was undoubtedly the cause.

A horse and wagon leaded with potatoes awaits an owner at No. 44 Sebor street, the home of John Norris. The griver ran off Saturday evening when, upon driving through Sepor street, the wheels and the horse became fastened in the

starday afternoon, was stricken down with and died some hours later. She left a five children residing at the corner of elis street and North avenue.

y the general Secretary.

Arrests: William Fice, bastardy, on com-

Arrests: William Fice, bastardy, on com-isint of Annie Prittrue, of No. 144 Spring street; leary Spellhinger and five inmates of his disorder-house in the Hinman-street district; Dan Con-leil and John Donubue, caught by leut. Martin Hayes picking pockets on a rain returning from Calvary Cemetery vesterday; harles Hicks, "the old man," wanted on su-ction by Detective P. Ryan; John O'Conor, rocany of clothing from J. Twohey, No. 116 est Chicago avenne; John Wilhelm and Valen-ne Horn, assaulting Frank Breunock some days to, and who were re-arrested, as Brennock is not covering very speedily.

go, and who were re-arrested, as Brennock is not coovering very speedily.

Waldo Brewster, who is at present awaiting trial in the United States Courts charged with audulently manufacturing and disposing of gars, and who was arrested by Detectives Sheand Keating, has been identified by Private Policeman Keiley, of the Northwestern Railroad, as a flow who beat the pay-messenger out force and the pay-messenger out force and Carroll streets. Waldo came up and fell it has been in the pay-messenger of the line with the employes. Whon his turn came represented himself to be an employe who was the time absent in Milwatkee. Brewster is quite ell known here, but has only recently returned our Louisville, where he was sentenced hast fall or the "climbung racket," but there was little or proof against him, and he only served about a months of his time.

Privice.

Dave Lyon was a married man, having a wife and hree children, the oldest being a boy of 16, working in the Weldon shops. His family now live in Chicago, but formerly lived in Dubuque. Lyon was braking on one of the reads during the big strike of 1864, when he ook an engine on the Dubuque Division. The accident causing his suspension was falling to stop or a red flag, and ditching his engine and a part of its train. He had been very hard up of late, and, it is said, was working as a switchman on the Chingo, Burlington & Quincy Hailroad. He was bout 42 years of age.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS.

The Socialistic Cigar-Maker's Union, of which does not embrace the better class of that trade, but rather the growling, discontented fellows, who wouldn't work at all if they could possibly sponge a living off the others. Some of the decent workingmen have been misled into joining it, but they are beginning to find out that the principles of the organization will be an injury rather than a benefit to them, if they are ever carried out. The better class organized a union yeaterday, a trades-union for their protection, politics playing no part. They met at Uhiten's Hall, on North Clark street, about fifty being present, and elected Samuel Morgan President, Herman Tews Treasurer, and Otto Wick Secretary. After appointing a committee to draft a constitution and by laws, they addonged subject to the call of the

THE CHANDLER CASE.

In the case of Chandler vs. Chandler, a motion was made by complainant Saturday morning, be-fore Judge Farwell, for alimony, Mr. J. A. Sleep-er appeared for Mrs. Chandler, and S. K. Dow for Mr. Chandler. The latter wanted to have the case

Ar. Chandler. The latter wanted to have the case postponed for a week. The Court said he had not yet entered his appearance and paid his \$1.50, and could not appear on the record as in the case. Mr. Dow demurred to this, and the matter was postponed until the afternoon. The parties then came in, the fee was paid, and the application for alimony postponed until Saturday next.

ITEMS.

In the case of the Fidelity Savings Bank, the Receiver tiled a petition setting out that T. B. Bryan owed the bank \$11, 575.95, but claimed the bank owen him \$600 for rents collected, which he wanted deducted. The Receiver thought the bank was entitled to keep the \$600, but admitted he could not prove it, and advised that Bryan be allowed to deduct that amount from his deet on his paving the balance. Judge Moore confirmed the compromise.

The Courts and Clerks' offices will be closed to.

The Courts and Clerks' offices will be closed tomorrow, election-day.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee Saturday
of Henry E. Pickett.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for Martin
Parrell. B. L. Ames, and John B. Bradley.

The first-dividend meeting of Beers & Wadsworth
is set for 2p. m. to-day.

Judge Williams Saturday granted divorces to the
following parties: Mary Scholtz from Julius
Scholtz for drunkenness, Agnes C. Armstrong
from Williams B. Armstrong for cruelty, Maivina
Witt from Horace Witt for desertion, Emma Bogens from Jacob N. Bogelrs for desertion, Caristina C. Baird from Andrew Baird for drunkenness,
Josephine Day from Alfred Day for cruelty, and
Alexander H. Campbell from Hannah W. Campbell on the ground of desertion.

Dora Wilhams, arrested without warrant for
being an immate of a house of ill-fame, was discharged Saturday by Judge McAllister on the
ground that the execution was void on its face,
and not suthorized by the judgment.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James, John M., and John W. Scott commenced a suit for \$2,000 Saturday against Philip
Goldman.

Henry M. Stow filed a bill against Archivald J.

oyalty.

Pield, Leiter & Co. Degan a suit in treepass attarday against Steppen White, John Roprocht, full Hannah, and isanc Horner. Charles Kern, and Louis Bartels, claiming \$1 000 damages.

CERCUIT COURT.

C. H. Reed, on behalf of Patrick Murphy, filed a petition for haboas corpus Saturday, claiming that he was illegally imprisoned on a mittimus trained by Justice Huntoon on a charge of selling liquor without liconse.

W. Perkins, Jacob McDowell, and Louis Taw-THE CALL.

JUDGE BLOGGETT General business and set cases.
THE APPELLATE COURT—No court until Wednesday.
JUDGE ALANSON—62, 64 to 67, 70, 72, 74 to 78, 80 to
84. Set 65 85. No case on trial.
JUDGE ROOM—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROOM—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROOM—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROOM—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROOM—COLD 17, 171 to 181, 181, 184, 184.
No. 156, De Young vs. Wallace, on trial.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—No call of the calendar. No.
2,838, DERMO VS. United to trial.
JUDGE RAUELL—Contested motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—Contested motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Contested motions.
JUDGMENTS.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONVENSIONS—Henry Baggerma
a. Charles Pligrin and Charles Greenfield, \$2,405,50.

I. R. Rogers et al. vs. Peter O'Connor, \$13,596,88.
JUDGE JAMESON—Alva Church, use, etc., vs. Abel Smith, \$16,580,32.
CIRCUT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Coppe Ross et al.
W. H. Sayder, \$76,88.—Elizabeth McDonald vs.
seph Westerneid, \$56,29.

KNECHT IS DEAD. PATAL RESULT OF A BAR-ROOM ROW

Jean Knecht died during the night at the County Bospital, thus adding another murder to the al-ready long list for the present year. It will be re-membered that Knecht was found the morning membered that knecht was found the morning of Oct. 23 lying senseless in bed and bleeding profusely. A woman who did his washing called at the place, but was alarmed at finding the door locked, with the key upon the outside, and at not being able to receive any response to her raps at the door. Sne notified some of the neighbors, and upon going to a side window opening into the old man's bedroom they eaw him lying in the bed, which was saturated with blood. The police were otified, and the injured man having notified, and the injured man having no friends nor relatives was taken to the County Hospital. He revived under treatment sufficiently to detail the way in which he had received the injuries,—a story that has already been published acceral times. His condition gradually became worse, and for the last live days the attendants had wholly despaired of his life.

At first the case bid fair to become as much of a mystery as the celebrated Wilkie murder on West Lake street, which it resembled in nearly every particular. But the day following Detectives Tim Mahoney received some anonymous information

shoney received some anonymous information the effect that Thomas (onsidine, son of aur and feed-dealer near the corner of Blus and avenue and Fourteenth street, could tell mething about it. Young Considine was soon rested, but was allowed to give the name Suliin. He owned up to having been in the saloon, d gave the officer the names of his two compions. James Connors and Thomas O'Donnell. van. He owned up to having occu in the satoon, and gave the officer the names of his two companions, James Connors and Thomas O'Donnell, both of whom were captured shortly afterward. Naturally neither of the prisoners would openly acknowledge their guilt, but what they did say corresponded with the story of the affair serelated by old man Kneent, save that they colored it to suit themselves. They were held by Jastice Morrison in \$2,000 to the 7th, but Monday, Oct. 28, the patient's condition became so much worse that when the Justice heard of it he ordered their rearrest. They were held without bail to the 7th. Considine is unnoubtedly the best of the three, but he kept bad company, and that is why he is to-day occupying a marderer's cell. He told a fairly straight version of the affair, to the effect that himself and companions had been drinking, and had gone into knecht's saloon to play cards, and that, after playing some games, a dispute arose regarding payment for the drinks. Kneent became excited and ordered them out. A scrimmage was the result, and then some more words passed between them, when the old man was strack by Connors with the beer-mallet, and this undoubtedly was the blow that indicted the gash and serious injury over the left eye which was the prime cause of his death. The old man was track prime cause of his death.

taon locged him in and went home. The prison ers, of course, claimed that Knecht was the agressor, and that he was a crazy, cantankerous of fool anyway. But this hardly stands to reaso when it is remembered that Knecht was quite small man, and creatly under stature, while his assailants are rugged, healthy youths just comin into manhood.

The other two, O'Donnell and Connors, are fair samples of the Blue Island avenue hoodlum, a creature that delights in beating a saloon-keeper, and in street and saloon brawls. The former is an urily, surly fellow, and the latter a cute, smart

by the police. Both fesside near each other on Phirtcenth place.

A reporter called at the County Jail last evening to see the prisoners. O'Donnell, graff and ugly is usual, was in No. 90, and the other two were in No. 91, both in the northeast corner of the jail, where they might readily conjure up thoughts regarding their predecessors, Sherry and Connelly, who were hung directly opposite their cells. Condinie was quite alarmed when he was told that the 91d man was dead, and said. "'It'll go pretty hard with us now." But, suddenly brightening up, said, "He was a crazy old fool, and how de you know the was not more to olame than us." Connors was uncommunicative, and doubted the statement that the man was dead. Considine was asked if the newspaper accounts were in the main correct, that the man was used. Consider was asked the newspaper accounts were in the main correct and ne answered, "No; we didn't go there i raise a fuss, and we only played one game of cards." He was about to relate the story, by Connors growled forth, "There, you will have the lit all, damn you." And in consequence of the veto nothing more was said about it.

HANKINS SURRENDERS. THE POLICE CONQUERED,

164 Maddison street, came forth from the vault at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. When Hoffman and was the usual delay in admitting them, and, when they got inside, only Hankins and the negro waiter were to be seen. The officers had been "piping" for an hour, and knew that a dozen or more men were concealed somewhere. They asked hankins to open the vault. He refused. "Then," said Hoffman, "we will sit down awhite." La Bonty was sent to the Armory for a squad of men, and they soon arrived, and also took charge of chairs. Noticing that there were several ventilating-noies in the vault walls, Hoffman directed that they be closed up, and they were, with paper. Not a sound came from inside, but the detectives were certain their game was "in a hole," since others, in Al Smitti's blace, some years ago, had sought concealment in a similar place. They oatiently waited until 3 o'clock, and then were rewarded. There were scarcely-addible cries of "Let us out; we are almost dead." Hankins was obstinate for awhile, but finally yielded, and when the vault-door was opened out rushed seventeen panting men as fast as they could. They were all more or less affected by the vitilated air, and an old man especially was nearly used up. The vault is about cleven feet square, and the absence of oxygen was too much for them. With the ventilators oven they might have stood a slege until the stomach called for food.—twenty-four or even forty-eight hours. The officers greeted them kindly, and marched them over to the Madison Street Station. Although there was nothing in the room itself which indicated that gambling had been going on,—the tables being ordinary ones,—"chips" were found in the pockets of the prisoners, and this is sufficient evidence to convict them. They may, however, try to show that they bonght the "whites" or "reds" to take home for the children to play with. All were blied out by deff Hankins, and will be arraigned for a hearing before Justice Morrison this morning.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met Saturday evening and andited bills amounting to \$4,000, including the police pay-roll for October of \$954.

The bonds of E. L. Dwyer, contractor, \$6,000, and J. H. Bowen, Village Collector, \$25,000, were approved. The charges against P. F. Ryan by Policeman Cross were reported as having been fixed up all right. An ordinance was presented amending Sec. 8 of Chap. X. so that it reads:

No contract shall be hereafter entered into by, or on behalf of, the Village of Hyde Park by the Board of Trustees, or any committee or member thereof, and no expense shall be incurred by any officer or department of said village for, or on account of, any improvement hereafter to be made, the cost of which, or any portion thereof, is to be provided for by special assessments unless at least to per centum of the amount to be raised have been first collected and paid to the Treasurer of the village.

The ordinance was laid over for action. SUBURBAN.

The ordinance was laid over for action.
The Comptroller reported that he had received \$11.994, of which had been handed over to the Treasurer \$11.994, and that special assessments had been collected amounting to \$1,767.
The water-rents for the first six months of this year amount to \$7,500.

The water-rents for the first six months of this year amount to \$7,500.

Mr. Tilden in the "World" Intelligence Office.

Mr. Tilden in the "World" Intelligence Office.

Hurlbert—Good morning, Uncle Sammy! How is your Eminent Brevetcy this fine morning?

S. J. T.—Very well, indeed, Henry. Quite robust. How are the elbows of the Mincio! [Smilling sardonically.]

Hurlbert—[pretending not to hear]—I've opened an intelligence office. Doing a staving business. Had applicants for places this very morning from one boy who wants to be a bootblack thirty-eight girls who can copy, four women for housekeepers, and seventeen ablebodied men who ask for positions in the Custom-House, and—

S. J. 1.—I want you to get me a place.

Hurlbert [in a curdled voice of emotion]—Y——1!

S. J. T.—Yes, me; I am no longer de jure. [Weens gently.] I want you to get me a position as an Ass.

Hurlbert—Aw-b-a-t?

S. J. T.—Ass—ass—A——5! That's what I am. I can fill that office. Havon't I proved myself an Ass by the way in which I have trusted those forcaks down and speaks incoherently stupid blockheads! Oh—bo-bo-l It oreaks my heart to think how they have fooled me. Get me a position as an Ass.

Hurlbert—How did they fool thee, aged man? S. J. T.—Why, I paid 'em the hundred thousand dollars, and they said they had bought two Electors. An! O——h! They divided the

money up between themselves, disconest persons that they are! I apply for a pestion as an Ass. I can perhaps draw light load.
[Hurlbert takes book and writes [a sad and mournful tone the words, "S. J. T. den—as an

HORTICULTURE

Marshall County—Farmers Impriving the Favorable Weather—More Hopful Feeling in the Rural Districts—The iton Horticultural Society—Interesting Assession. cultural Society-Interesting From Our Own Corresponds,
HENRY, Ill., Nov. 2.—Henry is a frisk little
town in Marshall County, on the Chicago,
Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Marshall Rock Island & Pacine Railroad, S. Marshall is one of the best counties in the State for the growing of fruits. Some of our leading horticulturists operate here, and no one is better known than our friend, D. B. Wier. He has extensive orchards of apples, pears, cherries,—in fact, of all varieties of fruits. He is the man who,

NEVER PRUNES HIS OBCHARD-TREES, and he claims that he is justified in his practice or non-practice, in this treatment of his or chards. There is no doubt in my mind that butchering, called pruning in this State; and butchering, called pruning in this state; and the drifting now is to moderation in the slash-ing process common particularly in the apple-orchard.

The prices paid for apples do not satisfy the growers, and some are becoming disgusted with

growers, and some are becoming disgusted with the business.—
we think. No man should think of growing rich in these times. The farmer who can provide a comfortable living for his family is doing well,—doing better than the average business-man. I have sometimes thought (perhaps not with good reason) that farmers and horticulturists were given to CHRONIC GRUMBLING.

Heretofore they have been disposed to think that they work harder than other men, and for less money. But I think the past tew years have brought them the blessed experience that they are better off than other men; that they have more quiet, and more to be thankful for; and I believe it is a fact they do not work as many hours in the year as workingmen in our cities, whether in the trades or in the professions. It is plain to me, that the rural population have their full share of blessings temporal, and I think they are growing mone and more contented with their lot and possessions.

THE OUTLOOK

for the industrial classes is more hopeful; and, so long as "water runs and grass grows," the man who cultivates the soil can make a living; which cannot be said of many hard-working men in the large cities. It is really distressing to see the proverty und distress there is in the streets.

in the large cities. It is really distressing to see the poverty und distress there is in the streets of every great city. Some of the people—many of them could find better homes in the country.

SOWING WHEAT.
Farmers have been improving the fine weather in putting in their winter-wheat; but many in this part of the country rely upon spring-sow-Apples are about all gatheren, and will be sold or pens in the orchard or barn, and will be sold or put in cellar before hard-treezing weather. The packing of fruit for winter use is a science. Mr. Fred Hayden, President of the

ALTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, has just sent me a printed copy of the proceedings of their late meeting, which was held at the residence of Mr. H. G. McPike, in Alton; from which I extract the following items of general interest. This Society continues to maintain a vigorous life:

maintain a vigorous life:

OR. Long—Almost a total failure of winter-fruit; all imperfect from insect depredations. The gipin the most perfect in his orchard.

H. C. Benson—No soples except for family-use; no perfect Newtown Pippins; near Posterburg, in some orchards, good Winesans, Gilpin and Winesans specked. In a bolt of country near Plasa, on the Chicago, Burlington & Qeincy Railrodd, and extending cast some miles, were to be found good fruit and fair crops. Augustus Starr—Jenetius good, Winese's scabby; and a fair grop of winter-apples.

The Possident raised the question as to the effect

had a fair grop of winter-apples.

The Pessident raised the question as if the effect of keeping hogs in orchards.

Dr. Long—Had tried, put in the last of July, the failen fruit was picked up, yet insects, put on injurying the fruit. Said Maj. Long has stried hogs in his orchard, and his apples were the properties of the said Maj. Long has stried hogs in his orchard, and his apples were the properties of the said Maj. Long has stried hogs in his orchard, and his apples were the properties of the said Maj. Long has stried hogs in his orchard, and his apples were the said needs the said had been consensed to said the said of the said had been consensed to the said had been consensed to see the said of the said had been consensed to see the sai

H. C. Benson—Had limited experience; ao pat in hogs on an archard and keep them there was hurtful; thinks it would be beneficial to put in and keep hogs in an orchard one month in a year.

President Hayden—This question is much agitated among fruit-men. His Winesap apples were smooth; thinks the trees should have mose room, and would bring better fruit.

VINEYARDS.

President Hayden—Don't plant vinesaries near fruit-trees; these latter afford shelter to the catbird, Baltimore oriole, and other beds, that destroy the granes.

H. G. McPike, Chairman of this Committee, reported grapes all gone, except a few remnants; this has been a bad year. He desired to know how to keep grapes as did the growers in this and Kelly's Island. The question brought out good deal of discussion, participated in by Dr. Long, Capt. Stewart, and President Hayden, which brought out the idea that climate farther north had much to do with it, as in Michigan and Onlo; if cut before frost, they are easily kept in dry cellars or upper rooms.

The Chairman, in answer to a question as to

The Chairman, in answer to a question as to what should be done to a vineyard: Good field culture till spring; recommends early pruning, in November, taking off all old wood these summer-pruning,—the young growth should be stopped early in June); begin as soon as leaf fails to prune; let the cance down on the ground; tender varieties, as Herbemont and Ruiander, protect with straw. All need careful attention at the right time.

varieties, as Herbemont and Rulander, protect with straw. All need careful attention at the right time.

SMALL FRUIT.

William Jackson, Chairman of this Committee, reported: There is but very little change since our last meeting, and very little of consequence to report. Those, however, who intend to plant strawberries in the soring ought to be preparing the ground for them now. Twice plowing this fall and once in the spring will be little enough; more cultivation would be better. The time for growing strawberries slipshod has passed, and whoever wishes to make them pay will have to care for them properly. A few years have made a great change in this fruit. Small, inferior fruit will not pay either growen or consumer. Good fruit, carefully handled, will always find a market. That strawberries cannot be grown on the same ground successively has been proven beyond a doubt. After a plantation has borne as long as profitable, it ought to be plowed immediately after fruiting, planted to corn the same season, and to potatoes or some root-crop the following year. Raspberries and blackberries ought to be planted in the fall, and well mulched to prevent heaving by the frost. When convenient, however, soft wood may be planted in the spring, and time would be gained by so doing. Of kinds, it is hard to saw what would be best,—soils are so different. It would be safe, however, fo plant the following kinds, in the order named: Kittatinny and Lawton blackberry: Tarner and Brandywine red raspberry: and Doelittie and Mammoth-Cluster black raspberry. The Gauargus is one of the best-flavored raspberries grown, but its color will prevent it from ever being a profitable berry for market.

Mr. Hoffmeister said he plants strawberries in the spring, using the Wilson and Downing; gives

prevent it from ever being a brottable berry for market.

Mr. Hoffmeister said he plants strawberries in the spring, using the Wilson and Downing; gives thorough culture the first season; in the fall covers lightly with straw; does not uncover the consting spring; lets the plants come up through the light mulch of the previous fall; after fruiting, gives a too-dressing of manure; keeps the spaces between the rows open; following this plan up, succeeds in taking three or feur crops; with him the Wilson stood the summer better than the Downing.

William Jackson was experimenting with spent hops from the brewery, spread on the vines instead of manure.

The question was saked as to the foliage of the different varieties standing the past summer's beat?

William Jackson said Sterling best Monarch

next. H. C. Benson said, with southern exposure, the Downing good full rows; Prouty suffered most. All varieties showed some.

President Hayden mowed his Downing, and expects the fourth crop; top-dress with manure, no round or such. pects the fourth crop; top-dress with manure, no moid or such.

E. Hollister reported Triumph de Gand, Cumberland Triumph, Monarch, Crescent Seedling, and Capt. Jack as keeping their foliage, and making runners, through the dry, hot summer months. President Hayden considers the Kirtland raspberry one of the most profitable; is half-hardy: never failed of a crop,—dever leas than a third; comes in with the Turner from the southern part of the State, and gives a week's picking before any other; considers mulching, a little every year, essential, Brandywine, fine, large, good color; and one of the oest shipping. The Turner did best with him on land a little thin, and brings in good returns.

returns.

Benson asked about Snyder blackberries, and the discussion brought out the fact of fant being too small; Kittatinny and Lawton preferred.

O. L. B.

The (French) Court of Cassation consists of fifty-six members, and their salaries aggregate \$210,000. The First President has a salary of \$6,000 a vear; the three other Presidents each receive \$5,000 a year; the forty-five Councillors

\$3,000 each, and the six functionaries called Procureurs General and Avocats Generalmuch like our Pablic Prosecutors—receive salaries varying from \$3,600 to \$6,000. The several Courts of Appeal are estimated to cost \$1,207,260—there being twenty-six First Presidents, ninety-two other Presidents, 617 Councillors, ninety-lour Procureurs General and Avocats General, and sixty-one substitutes. The First Presidents get, with a few exentions, \$3,000 a year, while the majority of the other Presidents get only \$1,500. The salary of the Councillors of the Court of Appeals is from \$1,000 to \$2,000, while that of the Procureurs General and Avocats General is not more than \$1,200 a year.

CURRENT OPINION.

We know where Mr. Tilden is, but what's come of Reform !- Buffalo Express (Rep.) . A flat dollar is a thing which it is no los lose, no gain to get, and which even a China-an will not touch. - George F. Hoar (Rep.). By the way, Mr. Tilden, what is that proverb about a lawyer pleading his own case having a fool for a client?—Brooklyn Union (Rep.).

Considering the exceeding thinness of his explanation, why wouldn't "Old Improbabilities" be a good name for Tilden?—Albany Journal Kearney has left off swearing. All that remains is for Butler to leave off lying, and thei let Gaoriel blow his trumpet. — Taunton (Mass. Gazette (Rep.)

If there is one thing that shocks the Greenback mind more than another it is the news that the fall trade is opening braskly.—Portland (Me.) Press (Rep.). It took Tilden a little over a column to say

he was innocent, and even then he did not have room to say a word denounting the guilty cipher manipulator.—New York Sun (Dem.). Pernaps Edison invented for Tilden some sors of a cipherophone, by which a man's house could be filled with cryptogramous telegrams, and yet be not annoyed by knowing anything about them.—Totedo Blade (Rep.).

It is hardly worth while to waste any mor printers' ink on Mr. Tilden. He is already in such an advanced stage of political decomposition as to be anything out a perfume even to his most intimate friends.—Cleedind Heraid (Rep.).

"I will follow any man who opposes me into the northeast corner of tiell." It is moved and sec-onice by the whole Democratic party that Nephew Pelton" oppose "him.—New York Tribune (Rep.). Tilden is a melancholy example of the evils of not settling promptly. Had he squared up everything as he went along and paid cash on delivery for his goods, he would probably how be the Head Reformer of the United States.—Totelo Biade (Rep.).

Kearney said at Fall River on Saturday

Coparcener Marble once described McLin, of Florida-confession notoriety, as "An ague-stricken parish." The shallow-pated McLin might now retort with great propriety by describing Machle as a cipher-atticken outcast. — Washington Republican (Rep.).

Sang the crafty old man of Manbattan;
"Of honesty I am the pattern."
But he hang up his fiddle
When they found out his riddle;
This cryptogamous fraud of Manbattan,
rocidence Journal (Rep.).

The Potter Committee spends \$50,000 o public money in a most disgraceful effort to black-en the Republican name before the world, and stands pilloried to-day with the odlum of a discov-ered conspiracy which ought to consign some of the magnates of the Democracy to the Penitentiary. Philadelphia Bulletin (Rep.). In reply to the criminal charge that my

In relay to the criminal charge that my trusted friends and assistants, while living in my house, did attempt to bribe the Florida Returning Board to make me President for the sum of \$85, -000, I mdignantly reoly that I never liked the Electoral Commission, and always believed it was a mistake.—Samuel J. Tilden to the New York Graphic (Ind.). Mr. Thurman is said to be full of hope for the final success of the Ohio Idea, and persistent in his design to make it the conquering hero of

politics. Very like the boy who was riding a horse around the pasture on a cold winter day, and who gave as a reason for his strange conduct. 'It's a borrowed horse, and I'm going to ride him if I freque."—Canion (G.) Repository (Rep.). Wade Hampton has arranged the polling-places in South Carolina in such a manner that hundreds of black men will be practically prevent-

ed from voting. Some of those will have to walk fifteen or twenty miles, and others make an ocean voyage before they can deposit their ballots. This is not intimidation, but it answers the same purpose.—Ciacinnati Gazette (1/10). The project of Christianizing Europe by sending over evangelists and missionaries from the United States is a happy one. If our churches continue their praiseworthy efforts long enough the benighted British may in time be able to produce such Christian statesmen as Ben Butler.

The gold dollar is as inconvenient a coin as the silver three-cent piece, and the papea dollar that we use in dealing with the butcher and the baker, in paying ras bills, in settling with the run of tradesmen, and for ordinary domestic purposes, is not much better. For common use the silver dollar could be employed, and the large notes would still have their function to perform,—Baltimore American (formerly Anti-Silver).

"The Sultan has signed a scheme for reforms in Asia Minor." But he must not forget Acts automatically and without the knowledge of the operator. None genuine but those having Mr. Tilden's name blown in the bottle. All others are imposters. Send three-cent stamp for descriptive circular and price-list.—Burdelle (Rep.).

Mr. Tilden's indignation when he learned that intimate personal and political friends of his had been sending dispatches about buying Elect-oral votes, and even disgracing his own house in oral votes, and even disgracing his own house in relation thereto, by an unwarranted abuse of hospitality, must have been violent enough to be heard in New Jersey. In short, he must feel toward them as the colored woman did toward her son, who, being under strict orders not to steal watermelons, was not only base enough to disobey orders, but weak enough to steal green ones!—Boston Herald (Ind.).

A better hope for defeating Voorhees lies A better hope for deteating voornees hes in the fact that there are ten or twelve sound, eld-tashioned, hard-money Democrats in the Legislature, who, if they have the courage to make common cause against. Voorhees, can safely relegate him to private life. It is to be hoped they will do their duty. The United States Senate is not the liveliest body in the world, and the prospect of six full years more of Voorhees' interminable platitudes is one from which Senators and the country at large ought to be relieved as soon as possible.

New York Herald (Ind.).

Mr. Potter is right. If Congress could be abolished for two years, the business of the country would pick up immediately. Lament it we may; but it is a fact. When the House of Repremay; but it is a fact. When the House of Representatives has not been a monster with death's head, it has been a monster without a head. It is, for the most part, a mob of nobodies, in which a few impudent upstarts, by beliowing, artiface, and pushing, contrive to eloow their way to the front. That, in the character of a Republican nachine, it is indispensable to our Republican system, will not be denied; and, therefore, we would not abulish it altogether. But its sessions about be, like those of the greater number of our State Legislatures, bennial, and limited to ninety days.—Louisville Courier-Jhurnal (Dem.).

In those "good times" which the blather-skite orators talk about, the workingman's dollar would buy two yards of calico. Now it will buy sixteen yards. The laborer then had to work six-teen days, at \$2 a day, to buy a barrel of pork. teen days, at \$2 a day, to buy a barrel of pork. Now he can earn it in eight days at \$1.25 a day. Tea has come down from \$1.50 to 50 cents a pound; coffee (Java) from \$00 to 28; sugar from 28 to 10; butter from 50 to 25; soap from 18 to 7; sheeting from 50 to 8 cents a yard; flannel from 40 to 12½; thread from 10 to 5 cents a spool. Dealers do not make so large profits; speciators are bot having so good a time; but workingmen know that when they get a dollar now it is a good one, or very near it, and that it will not lose a slice of its value before they pay it out.—Boston Heraid (Ind.).

Senator Conkling gave a ready answer to a Greenback man who interrupted him while making a recent speech. His questioner asked why, if the Government bonds were originally payable in coin, the act in 1865 was passed making them again pay-able in coin? Mr. Conkling replied: ''I will anable in coin? Mr. Conkling replied: "I will answer you, first, by telling a story of a case in court, in which the cross-examining lawyer thought himself very sharp, as sharp as our friend would have been had he been there. The case was about two men who had come to blows. 'About how far apart were these men when they commenced the altercation?' asked the lawyer. 'Eleven feet and ten inches, 'answered the witness. Then asked the lawyer: 'How do you know it was just exactly that distance; did measure it?' 'Yes, sir. 'And why did you measure it?' asked the sharp lawyer. The reply was: 'Because I thought there might be some controversy about the matter, and I didn't know but what! some d—d fool would ask me the question.'

Singular Scene at a Funeral.

Buttimore Sum.

Mrs. Waiter Dixon, of Paterson, N. J., died last Friday morning, and her body was placed on ice. Monday, while the preparations for the funeral were going on, her husband, who was

mourning over the body, suddenly began to embrace it, and joyfully declared that his wife was not dead; that her hand, which he had been pressing, was still warm. The face of the corpse was soft and of a rosente tinge, and the two sons of the woman, sharing their father's belief, at once embraced the body with every expression of joy. The physicians, however, who were at once summoned, decided that the woman was dead beyond all question, declaring that hawing been packed in ice for forty-eight hours would have stilled her if she had not been dead before. It required, however, much persuasion on the part of the friends present before Mr. Dixon and bis two sons would consent to have the ceremonies proceed. Mrs. Dixon, it appeared, had expressed a fear of being buried alive, and had exacted a promise from her husband not to bury her body until he was entirely certain that she was dead. At the grave be demanded to see the body, and the collin was opened. After feeling of her hands and face he at last consented to the burial, but as he turned from the coffin he fell to the ground insensible. The body was buried, and Mr. Dixon was removed to his home. He is still of the opthion, however, that his wife was buried alive. moved to his home. He is still of the opl however, that his wife was buried alive.

THE TAPPAN, M'KILLOP & CO. COMMERCIAL AGENCY Company of New York City is merely one of many associate offices composing our general institution; that its difficulties, whatever they may be, are of a ocal character and of no interest to us, nor can they in any manner affect our Chicago Agency of Western Associates; that our organization is suc that no one or two Associates can endanger or directly damage the others; that the dissensions in the McKillop & Sprague Company some months ago foreboded instability in their office, and caused ago foreboded instability in their office, and caused the associate offices of the Great West to more closely unite, and they are to-day amply prepared to continue their business promptly and accurately without any connection with the McKillop & Sprague Company; that, owing to the fact that the City of New York possesses superior facilities for printing large works, we did intrust the McKillop & Sprague Company to print our Registers, and we believe now that they, or their successors, will print them; but, if they do not, Western publishers will have our Registers out in due time, and thus moet the necessities of our enterprising business men of the mighty West, who demand an Agency in this central metropolis that can furnish fresh commercial intelligence without being first run throughla New York crucible; and that Tappan, McKillop & Co. will continue uninterruptedly to supply its patrons promptly with reports, and to attend faithfully to collections.

Gro. P. Girrond, Manager.

The Lime-Kiln Club for Reform.

The Lime-Kita Club for Reform.

Detroit Free Fress.

Las', nite, 'twist de hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, I went ober to see de Widder Johnsin," said Brother Gardner, as his bald head rose to within eighteen inches of the ceiling. "She's bin in a heap o' trouble 'bout de water-tax, an' my ole woman sent me ober dar to tell her to trus' in de Lawd an' cotch all de rain water she could. I sot down by de grateful stove, an' when I seed dat de widder hed bin readin' a noosepaper, I softly avail her:

seed dat de widder hed bin readin' a noosepaper, I softly axed her:

"'Missus Johusin, am you a-wah dat de fall campaigh hez opened?"

"'An''she replied dat she was a-wore."

"'An' did you know, 'cordin' to de papers, dat among de candydates am fo' murderers?"

"Bress up wou!! but i 'spected it—'spected it for ober a month!' she yelled, as she histed one old de nickanigrars outer de way.

of de pickaniggers outer de way.

"An' do you know dat six mo' of de candy-dates am forgers an' perjurers?' I sweetly con-"Bress my soul! but I'll took in dem chick uns soon's you gone away!' she 'sclaimed, as she frowed a glance of scorn at de chill'en playin' horse wid de spider.

"'An' 'mong de lesser candydates, Missus Johnsin, am numbered gem'len who steat hosses when dey git de chance, an' odders' who rob orfun 'sylums an' prowi frew graveyards.'

"'I knode it! I knode it!—Ize bin h'arin de strangest kin' o' noises 'roun' de cabin ebery

strangest kin' o' noises 'roun' de cabin ebery night fur de las' week,' she whispered as she bent ober to look under de bed. "Den dar was a paws. De ole clock ticked away in de solomnest manner, an' de chil'en knocked de haudle off de spider as dey tuk a circle 'roun' de big blue rockin' cha'r. Bime by de widder kinder aiged aroun' til she showed de dollar rings on her fingers an' de big yaller bow at her froat, an' she said:
"Bruitder Gardner, it seems to me det de

"Brudder Gardner, it seems to me dat de time haz arrove to purge 'Merican politics of its Iraud an' corrupshun. How am you gwine to "Gem'len, I spit on de hot stove, an' I spit ober it, an' I seed de widder's big eyes wid deir canvas backgroun' lookin' right at de end of my nose, an' I couldn't git dis old mouf open to save me! I walked out of dat wid her queshun unausweed an' de chillen type, de sieches

save me: I walked out of dat wid her queshun unanswered an' de calil'en tyin' de clothesline fast to de teakettle au' makin' ready for a
haul. I was finkin' ober it all nite 'long, an'
Ize finkin' ober it yit. Sir Isaac Walpole, you
am an ole man. You hez bin run ober by a
butcher-cart, bit by a rattlesnake, an' lost in de
woods, an' you am competent to speak on dis
subjeck.
Dispress your views, Brudder Walpole." The old man rose up in an humble, hesitating

"Gem'len, I shall nebber cast my wote for a "Gem'len, I shall nebber cast my wote for a criminal, and I move dat de Clubinsert de foller-in' advertisement in de papers:

""WANTED—A political candidate who has not been charged with murder, arson, robbery, burglary, forgery, embezziement, fraud, drunkenness et al., is invited to send his address, affidavit, and references of character to the Defroit Lime-Kiin Club."

Club."

Brother Gardner's face lighted up like the bottom board of a fence opposite a bonfire, and the Club adopted the idea and ordered the Secretary to have the ad inserted in red ink if

A Kicking-Match.

New York Times.

Hitherto the cocottes who attend the Jardin Maoille, the Chateau Rouge, Bullier's, and similar delightful resorts, have enjoyed a monopoly as kickers, their capacity to kick off the hats of the men they dance with being the source of profound admiration on the part of new concess.

as kickers, their capacity to kick off the hats of the men they dance with being the source of profound admiration on the part of new comers to Paris. It seems, however, that some of our countrywomen have become competitors for these very questionable French honors. The Connecticut newspapers mention that a kicking-match took place lately at Bridgeport between a Providence woman and a New Haven woman, and that the performance was exceedingly interesting.

The contestants were each allowed twenty-five kicks, the prize being \$50. Providence led off with a kick of five feet six inches, and closed with one of seven feet five inches. New Haven began moderately, if not modestly, and increased her score until at the twenty-lifth effort she marked seven feet nine inches, and was declared the victor amid uproarious applianes. It is hardly necessary to say that the spectators were exclusively maschine. Those from Providence were deeply chagrined at the defeat of their representative, and immediately schal lenged the winner to a second kicking-match with another nimble-lerged daughter of their city. This refined and highly-instructive amusement will doubtless become popular, and in due time we may have kicking-matches for the chairmpionship of America. Can we dare to hope that the calcitrant game of the Republic may yet be illustrious?

The Five Fingers of God.

A most remarkable tale is unfolded with extreme gravity by the Liberle, of Freiburg, an Ultramontane journal. At Ferney-Voltaire, a few miles from Geneva, it was proposed to keep the centenary of "the great God-insulter of the eighteenth century," and the chief point of the celebration was to consist in the erection of a bust of Voltaire upon the public fountain in the market-place. Monsieur X. raised funds with great assiduity, but before a sufficient sum was collected he was strock dead. A second gentleman took up the work; in a few days he also was carried a corpse to the churchyard. After a time the son of the present Professor of the Voltaire Chateau took up the fallen work, and in a few days he had completed the collection, and given the order to the sculptor. At this juncture he, too, was seized with mortal sickness. But the father was anxious to complete the work, as a memorial to his sop as well as to Voltaire, and, in spite of all entreaties and warnings, undertook to face the danger, and even-persuaded many of the oopulation to stiffe their superstition and assist in the proceedings. A procession of the townsolok marched to the fountain, and the bust was erected, and speeches were made, but, alas! the originator of the procession, who marched at its head, feil dead! routain, and the bust was erected, and speeches were made, but, alas! the originator of the procession, who marched at its head, fell dead! This was "the fourth finger of God!" and the Liberte hoped it would be the last; but it is distressed to hear that the proprietor of the Chateau Voltaire has since died—"the lifth finger of God!"

A Chinaman in the Insurance Business.

San Francisco Fost.

Surely and rapidly the Chinese are intruding into every line of business heretofore followed exclusively by whites. Surange to say, they are encouraged in the intrusion by respectable business men who would be expected to repel any contact with them. The latest incident occurred in the Board of Underwriters a few days ago. The Board was electing a lot of insurance brokers. Parenthetically, it may be stated that it is a rule of the Board that no insurance company can pay commissions to any person for business obtained unless that person has been regularly elected a broker by the Board. There were a large number of applicants on the list, and among them were five Chinamen. To the surprise of those who think that American citizens are to be preferred as business agents to A Chinaman in the Insurance Business

"moon-eved lepers," one of the Chiname elected, while several white men of good ness standing and character were black-? The Chinaman's name is Wan Kee. The has created much commotion in the Roar it is not unlikely that the action will be

Princess Emma of Pyrmont.

London Fimes.

The betrothed of the King of the Netherlands is, on her mother's side, allied to the House of Nassau. In 1255 the House of Nassau, which traces its origin to the year 915, branched off into two lines. The estates of the elder branch—that of Waleram—were incorporated with Prussis in 1866. Of the younger branch of Nassau the King of Holland is the head. The Princes of Waldek-Prymont were among the most ancient reigning sovereigns of Germany, and the Princess Emma, born the 2d of August, 1858, is the third of the six children of Prince George Victor, who resigned his sovereignty to Prussia. According to present arrangements, the civil marriage of the King of Holland and the Princess Emma will be celebrated, by proxy, at Arolsen, and the solemn blessing of the Church will be given in the Cathedral of Amsterdam.

Another George Washington.

Another George Washington. Another George Washington.

Monsignore Asinari, a distinguished Roman Catholic prelate, who was at one time Papal Nuncio at Brussels, has recently died at Rome. He was a man of a wonderfully lovely character, and gextraordinary truthfulness and uprightness, of which qualities the \*Manfulla\* gives the following instance: On his way back to Rome after he had fulfilled his mission in Brussels, his carriage was stopped by brigands near Viterbo. After they land pretty thoroughly rifled the persons of the prelate and his attendants, the chief asked him if he had anything more. "Joseph," said the Bishop, turning to his servant. "didyou give him the money that you had hidden?" alluding to 48,000 in gold which had been concealed in the bottom of a trunk, amid a lot of soiled linen. The worthy man considered it a crime to ite, even to a brigand.

A Lizard in a Boy's Stomach.

A Idlard in a Boy's Stomach.

Toward Giber.

A full-grown ordinary water-lizard, over four inches in length, was vomited alive early Wednesday morning by a 6-year-old son of Mr. P. McEvoy, of Emily, near Downeyville. The boy had been complaining for some weeks of pain in his stomach, but his parents thought it was nothing more than colle. A few days ago the pain was accompanied by a suffocating feeling, the lizard evidently trying to make its way upward a la excelsior. Wednesday morning the little boy jumped out of bed feeling very sick, and the next moment, to the surprise and borror of the lamily, his lizardship crawled along the floor in lively style. the floor in lively style.

Daviess County (Ind.) Democrat.

Judge Pierce, while angling at Swan Lake,
Daviess County, ind., the other dav, got out of
hve bait. He saw a large water-snake about 100
yards away spring from a log, selze a minnow,
and crawl back on the log. The Judge immediately picked up his rifle and put a ball through
the snake's head, got the minnow, and caught
a four-bound pike with it. The Judge tells this
story himself.

Rough and uneven floors cannot wear out a car-pet where a good carpet lining is used. Use only that manufactured of cotton and paper. American Carpet-Lining Company, New York and Boston. For sale by all carpet-dealers.

DEATRS.

KEESE—On Saturday, Nov. 2, at his residence, 378 Nest Adams-st., of pneumonia, John M. Keese, aged 4 years and 2 months. Funeral services to-day at Third Presbyterian Church Funeral services to cay at 13:30 p. in: [3:30 p. in: [3:3

LYON—The funeral of the late David Lyon will take lace from the family residence, 541 State-at., on Tues-av. Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Oaklwoods McADAMS—Nov. 3. Alexander McAdama, suddenly, at his late residence, No. 149 South Desplaines-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PIRST WARD—REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS 107 and 103 Lake-st. The Hon. William Aldrich corge E. White, Norman T. Gassette, D. W. Clark. V. H. Thompson, C. W. Woodman, P. H. Stan George E. Walte, Norman a. George E. Walte, Norman a. Jr., W. H. Thompson, C. W. Woodman, F. Jr., W. H. Thompson, C. W. Woodman, F. State-sta, To. Bon, William Aldrich, Col. R. W. Ricaby, Maj. John Hoffmann, Kirk Hawes, Sol P. Hopkins, Ben M. Wilson, R. H. White, F. W. Palmer.

Fifth Ward—Kramer's Hall, corner of Arnoid and Thirty-frast-sta. The Hon. William Aldrich, Charles E. Coburn, Col. R. W. Ricaby, Ald. J. H. Gilbert, E. Coburn, Col. R. W. Ricaby, Ald. J. H. Gilbert, Mann.

Eighth Ward—No. 234 West Harrison-st. I. L. Millis, L. H. Bisbee, Judge J. C. Polley, D. J. Avery, C. Millis, L. H. Bisbee, J. West Madison-st., Hendrickson's stables. Regular Club meeting to make final arrangements for election-day.

Twelfth Ward—No. 804 West Madison-st. Col. A. N. Waterman, M. Cole. Col. George R. Davis, E. B. Sherman, L. H. Bisbee, J. W. Stewart.

Thirteenth Ward—Colored church at Irving-place. W. T. Johnson, J. L. Campbell, W. E. Mason, J. Clough Haines.

Fourteenth Ward—Lachner's Hall, 636 Milwankee-av. Maj. John Moffmann. W. T. Johnson, Eugene Sittig, Gen. O. L. Mann, W. E. Mason.

Eighteenth Ward—North Side Turner-Hall, massmeeting. The Hon. John Wentworth, Caspar Butz, William Floto, Hiram Barber, Jr., William Vocke.

Centennial Hall, at South Chicago—Glee Club will be present. Sol P. Hopkins, Ben M. Wilson, F. At Fireman's Hall, Crand Crossing—Glee Club will be present. Sol P. Hopkins, Irus Coy, Ben M. Wilson, F. Avenein, Ward—Meeting at Knabe's place, No. 129 Brown-st., corner of Maxwell. Good speakers will be present and address the meeting.

A MEETING OF THE LAKE VIEW REPUBlean Club will be helan Club will be held at Gundermann's Hall, corner of Incoln and Fullerton-ave. this evening at so clock. Judge Hanna. Col. W. S. Scribner, W. H. Underwood, W. S. Young, Jr., Gustav Korn. Bobert Clark, and others will address the meeting, as this will be the last meeting of the Club during the present campaign. All Republicans in the town are carnestly requested to be present.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASS-MEETING THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASS-MEETING Stables will be made by Col. G. R. Davis, Gen. O. L. Mann, and John Hoffman.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH Ward Republicans this evening at 756 West Eighteenth'st. Speeches will be made by W. Kaspereck, J. Kakonoki, and others.

THE REV. C. H. KIMBALL WILL LEAD THE noonday prayer meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 130 Madison-st., to-day. THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Counsellers for Women and Culldren will be held Monday at hair-past 10.

RAILBOAD LANDS.

## HOW TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Go and buy a tract of land of the Illinois Central Raliroad Company and make a farm of it. This Company now offer 2-3, 000 acres of good farming and fruit lands in the southern part of the State of Illinois at from 34 to 34 years acre on credit, or it per cent of for all cash. Any one with industry and energy, and but a small cash capital, cash in a few years thus soome independent. For further information application. For further information application. Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill. Send for a map.

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CANDY Expressed to all parts. 1 to and upward, at 25c, 40c, and 60c per lb. Packages of 5 lbs and under prepaid for whose package 25c extra. Address orders GUENTHEE'S Confectionery, 78 Madison-st., feetingery, 78 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. AUCTION SALES. By LYON & CO., Auct'rs.

(MONDAY) AT AUCTION, 300 FINE PAINTINGS AT 106 MADISON-ST., EAST. Sales, 10:30. 2:30, and 7:30 o'clock. LYON & CO., Auctrs.

THIS DAY.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneera, 78 & 80 Randolph-st. Our next sale WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2, at 9:50 a.m. (Postponed on account of election.) New and second-hand

SKIN AND SCALP D Revolution in the Treatmen Scalp Discuses, with Loss of

ed with Cutleura, the Great Assisted by the Cutleura Resol It is no unjust reflection upon mistaken theories, poisonous remedies, and blue adherence to methods and practices originating is ignorance and superstition, Salt Rhemm, Profuse and Scald Head flourush and increase upon system shattered by the copious use, both internal and external, of mercury, arsenic, zinc, and lead. Crucula, justly called the great akin cure, is warrant for the copy of the copious and copy of the c free from all mineral or corrosive poisons. It winfallibly cure all skin and scalp cruptions, its ings, and irritations when all other remedies as

MEDICAL NOT

CURED-A TERRIBLE CASE.

CURED—A TERRIBLE CASE.

Messra, Weeks & Potter—Gentleber: To state I am greateful is only a poor expression of feelings, but it is the best word I can use, is feel it in every sense of the word. I have been great sufferer with skin diseases for the last two (12) years. My head and face being covered we sores, I could not rest with the burning heat itching of the parts affected, and was confined my house for weeks at a time. By disease been cahed Eczena, of a most agravated ty by many physicians, but I doubt if ever ansation of several skin humors. I have spent us money seeking a cure, and in 1807 I went to grope, and consulted some of the best physicians London. I received temporary relief only, feethe spring it would break out again as bad as everal shall be. (whose reputation for it came back to Boston, I was told by an friends that Dr. — (whose reputation for it cure of those diseases was of the hirbest officer of the seribed for me. I followed his aivices for a months, and I can safely say, without any inprovement. I tried other physicians, and any them Dr. — of East Boston, and Dr. —

Street who were afflicted, and told them to a CUTICURA and it would care them. This is a may so grateful to you, for I believe it to be best and greatest discovery of the are, main will care all who are suffering with these deal will care all who are suffering with these deal will care all who are suffering with these deal will care all who are suffering with these deal will care all who are suffering with these deal will care all who are suffering with these deal will care and the suffering will be a suffering with the suffering with the suffering with the suffering will be a suffering with the suffering will be a suffering with the suffering with the suffering will be a suffering will be a suffering will be a

We know Mr. William Taylor to be a well-more ettizen of Boston. His long service in the Legisture of Massachusetts and the Common Conseil of Boston, and his wide business experises in the city, have given him a large circle of freedra as acquaintance who would cheerfally join as in dorsing his trustworthiness if they were ravided do so, CHAS. H. TAYLOR.

Manager Boston Globe.

Manager Boston T. J. DACEY, Asst. Attorney Suffolk ( AFFIDAVIT AND STATEMENT OF CHARLES REYNOLDS.

CHARLES REYNOLDS.

CHARLES REYNOLDS FASHIONARIS HAM-DESSING ROOMS, 29 GREEN STREET. Bornes.—I hereogertify that I have been a hair-dresser for twenty-six years; am well known to Bostonism; that during this time I have had among my ostonism many afflicted with various forms of six and coldiseases, but never have seen so severa o can that of William Taylor, hereto amongs. The humor covered every part of his face, can as scalp. I furcher certify that I have shaved as one scalp. I furcher certify that I have shaved as one had the went of the severity of the disease, exproach to a cure—although, to my knowleds, containly under medical treatment—until is then the use of the Guticura and Cutteurs lecovers, which have effected, in the short space of incomonths, a perfect cure.

We beg to announce that we shall putime to time some of the most remarkabskin and scalp diseases ever recordepished solely by CUTICURA, with such as was afforded by the CUTICURA RESOLUTION. pished solely by Curicuna, with such as was afforded by the Curicuna Rusouvant. When the skin is but and dry, the bleed from the three torpid, the howels constitues when the virus or taint of scrofula is known by scrotules them sores, abscesses, carbancies, botis, and such special contents of the constitution has been shattered by malarial and anti-periodic freeze and debilitating olseases, we recommend in all scases the internal use of the Rusouvant while the Curicuna is being used externally. The Rusouvant is the most powerful parifying aparters known in the history of medicine, and its as a connection with Curicuna hastenas curs and rucers it permahent.

Frepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemise as Druggiets, 360 Washington-st., Boston, and for sale by all Druggiets and Dealers. For the Curicuna Rusouvant, 31 per bottle so of the Curicuna Rusouvant, 31 per bottle so of the Curicuna Rusouvant, 31 per bottle so of the Curicuna Rusouvant, 31 per bottle so, 50c; large boxes, containing two and one addings the addensity of small, and therefore making the cheaper for chronic cases, 31; six focus for Three \$1 packages of each, or six of both, for the content of the co

REGULAR TRADE DRY GOODS, TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 9:30

Large Lines Seasonable Goods.
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AT AUCTION, WRDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock a.m., at our rooms, 173 and 175 Kandolph-st.
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TUESDAY, Nov. 5, at 9:30 o'ch

We have just received new shipment, Men's Fine cf. Opera Boots, Fise cf. Ale Fancy slippers for the Holidays, Wom, M dreu - fine Shoes. Also full lines h. A. Uricinal Snoker Boots.

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